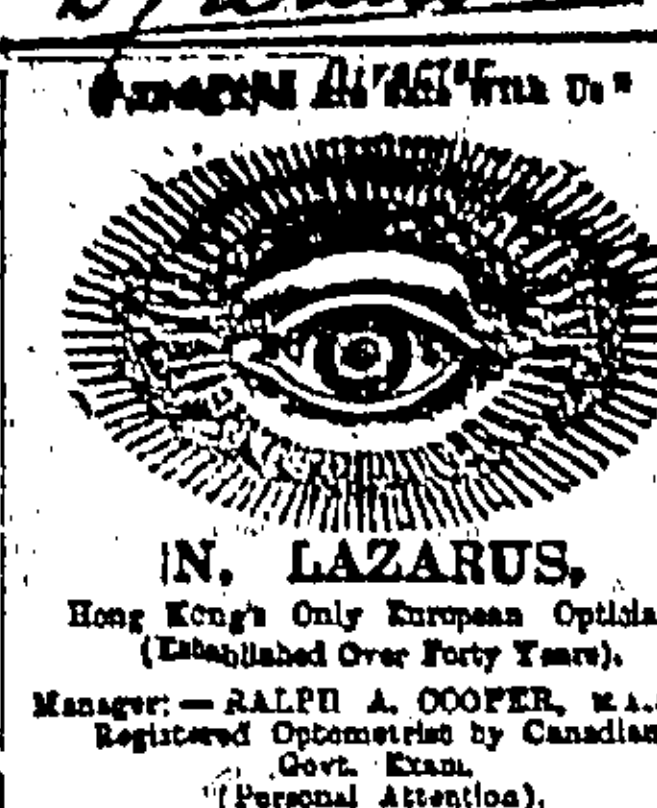


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BASKET-ROLLING, TABLE-TIPPING, AND A "MANIFESTATION."

AUSTRIAN'S STRANGE CLAIMS UPHELD.

(British United Press.)

London.—Twelve people, electrically connected hand to hand and foot to foot, sat in a darkened room here recently and watched an Austrian medium produce startling phenomena. The medium was Rudi Schneider and he was being tested under allegedly fraud-proof conditions by Mr. Harry Price, director of the National Laboratory for Psychic Research.

Schneider, when in a trance, is supposed to be under the control of "Olga" who speaks in a whisper in German through Rudi's mouth and apparently causes a wind to blow, a little table to trip over, and a wastepaper basket to rise vertically some four feet in the air. She also appears to materialize herself partly, though she says, through Rudi, that it is a great effort and very tiring.

Spirit of a Dance.

According to Rudi's companion, Karl Amereller of Munich, who has frequently sat with Schneider when entranced, "Olga" is the spirit of a girl named Lola Montez who died in about 1861 in a poorhouse in New York. "Olga" is understood to claim that she was a well-known dancer under the name Lola Montez and that for a time she was the mistress of the mad King Leopold of Bavaria. Leopold is supposed to have lost his throne through a revolution occasioned by his people's dissatisfaction with the way he devoted himself to Lola.

Amereller asserts that these facts can be found in histories of the period and checked against "Olga's" story.

Rudi has been holding sittings, he says, for the past eight years. He came to England to be tested by Harry Price believing that Price's tests were the most exhaustive obtainable. He is twenty years old and fond of sports.

"I am not a spiritualist," Rudi told the United Press correspondent, "and I can offer no explanation of the phenomena which I am told occur when I am entranced. Myself, I remember nothing."

Preparations.

The test sitting took place on the top floor of a South Kensington house, one of a row of similar, highly respectable dwellings of prosperous Londoners. Bustle prevailed as the ten guests assembled. Rudi's friend and Price's secretary were busy completing the electrical devices. These consisted of a pair of gloves with metal discs sewn

into each palm and connected together by a wire, and a pair of metal slipper-like things to slip over one's shoes.

The row of observers held hands and touched feet with their neighbours on either side thus completing a circuit which lit a dim red lamp on the wall. If a sitter moved hand or foot, the light would go out. In the case of the medium, who was held firmly by Mr. Price, each hand and each foot was connected to a separate red lamp so that any movement would be at once detected.

Across one corner of the room hung a heavy red velvet curtain before which was suspended a red light globe swathed in red flannel. In front of the curtain stood a small table with an inverted wastebasket on top. Beneath the basket was a small hand bell. Inasmuch as the sitting was to take place in darkness save for the dim red glow of the suspended lamp, the corners of the table, the bell, the circular bindings of the wastebasket and the edges of the curtain where it divided in the middle were luminously painted. There was nothing behind the curtain which close inspection could detect.

Contact.

The guests arranged themselves in a semi-circle facing the curtain and were joined together electrically. Rudi, having substituted a pajama jacket for his coat, took his place facing Price at one end of the line. He was about five feet from the nearest corner of the curtain.

The door of the room was sealed and the lights were turned out except for the red one. Silence prevailed, broken only by increasingly hard and irregular breathing from Rudi. Then Rudi began to shake and tremble and he settled into short, gasping breathing, the speed of a ticking watch.

When entranced "Olga" whispered between gaps for everyone to converse and later to sing, preferably "Katherine." Both were difficult requests.

Lasted an Hour.

The trance lasted an hour with phenomena occurring at intervals. The luminous borders of the curtain were "seen to sway; the red lamp swung outward, while a distinctly chill breeze struck the sitters' faces. No amount of searching afterward could discover any mechanical bias or contrivance behind the curtain. Moreover, Mr. Price claimed to have no interest in the

success of the sitting beyond providing the medium with conditions the genuineness of which he was willing to personally guarantee.

Next the wastebasket tipped over and fell to the floor, the luminous hoops rolling about unceasingly. Then the bell fell with a clatter, the table tipped on to someone's feet. A sceptic asked to have the table righted and the wastebasket restored. This request was translated into German and, within two or three minutes, the table stood upright and the wastebasket rose four or five feet in the air, hung suspended and, swaying a moment, fell again striking the corner of the table in its descent. The impression was as of not enough strength to support it longer or hold it long enough to lower it to the table.

The Manifestation.

Next a long, dead-white, arm-like thing came from between the curtains and hovered under the red glow of the lamp. Someone asked for fuller materialisation and soon a huddling white mass the size of a small squatting child appeared on the floor, swaying irregularly.

After this "Olga" whispered through Rudi that she was tired and could not do more without a rest. She agreed to try fifteen minutes later but the second trance was resultless save for a swaying of the curtains. "Olga" appeared chiefly concerned with knowing if the sitters had been pleased with her efforts.

Her communications were always preceded by a longer hissing breath from Rudi which immediately quieted the hubbub of highly forced and artificial conversation between strangers. The whispered communication was spoken in a rapid burst of a few words at a time in the dialect German employed by Rudi when awake.

Afterwards, Mr. Price professed himself highly pleased with the sitting and stated that he intended to have Rudi visit England for six months in the near future. His object is to see if he can gradually introduce more light into the proceedings as well as train "Olga" to perform more varied feats.

Mr. Price refused to commit himself on the subject of "Olga" for, not being a spiritualist himself, he says he finds it difficult to accept spiritualistic explanations. He inclines to a belief that Rudi's power is some form of projected energy operating, perhaps, through rays so far unclassified by science.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(May 28.)

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Diamond Handcuffs."

World Theatre: "The Night City" (at 6.15 and 9.30) other houses Chinese picture "The Phantom Palace."

Star Theatre: "Lovey Mary."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Sarpodon). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Tanyo Maru), 8.30 a.m.

Thursday, (May 29.)

Tai Hong Steamship Co. (In voluntary liquidation) meeting of creditors' offices of Messrs. Russ & Co., 2.30 p.m.

R.E. Dinner H.K. Hotel.

Queen's Theatre: "The Three Fancies."

World Theatre: "Becky."

Star Theatre: "The Divine Woman."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Penang Maru). Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia (President Jefferson), 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday, (May 29.)

Queen's Theatre: "Diamond Handcuffs."

World Theatre: "Becky" (at 5.15 and 9.20) other houses Chinese picture "The Phantom Palace."

Star Theatre: "The Divine Woman."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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Europe via Suez (Sarpodon). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Tanyo Maru), 8.30 a.m.

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World Theatre: "Becky."

Star Theatre: "The Divine Woman."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Diomed), 10.30 a.m.

Friday, (May 31.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting: Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Property Auction: Nos. 82 to 89, Queen's Road Central, and 19 and 20, Stanley Street, China Auction Rooms, 3 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Three Fancies."

World Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Star Theatre: "Drums of Love."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, (June 1.)

Golf:—Captain's Cup, Fanling.

Tennis:—"A" Division: M.B.K. v. South China, Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C., Recreation v. Chinese R.C. University v. India R.C.

"B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. M.B.K., Nippon v. Hong Kong C.C., Chinese R.C. v. R.E. and R.S., South China v. University, Y.M.C.A. Indian R.C. "C" Division: R.A.O.C. v. Civil Service Chinese v. Craigengower, Indian R.C. v. R.E. and R.S.

Bowls:—Division I.: Civil Service v. Police, Kowloon C.C. v. Kowloon Dock, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Craigengower, Recreation v. Taikoo. Division II.: Craigengower v. Bowling Green, Yacht Club v. Civil Service, Taikoo v. Recreation, Hong Kong Electric v. Kowloon C.C.

Queen's Theatre: "The Three Fancies."

World Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Star Theatre: "Drums of Love."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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IRISH GENERAL ELECTION.

TEMPERANCE REFORM AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

MORE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED.

[British United Press.]

Belfast.—Temperance is to be an important issue in the General Election for the Parliament of Northern Ireland. The election fever has gripped the population of the North. All the members of Viscount Craigavon's Unionist Government will seek re-election as well as the bulk of his present followers in the House of Commons but, unless some grave domestic matters, upon which the Ulster Unionists are at the moment divided, are settled before the country goes to the polls, it is not at all improbable that some members of the Cabinet and not a few of the Prime Minister's supporters will be defeated.

Next to temperance reform, education is the most important question, now exercising the minds of the Ulster people, and on both, the Government's policy has aroused considerable feeling. In regard to education, a United Committee, composed of representatives of the Protestant Churches and the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have told the Government that the working of the new educational system is likely to undermine Protestantism in Northern Ireland. In view of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is not transferring any schools to the Education Authorities, the Committee have demanded an amendment of the Education Act so as to prevent schools built for and attended by Protestant children coming under Roman Catholic management, and also to prevent teachers for Protestant children being appointed by committees composed in whole or in part of Roman Catholics.

The Government have not yet made any reply to the demands of the Churches and the Orange Order, but there is a feeling that some amendment of the education system will be promised in order to satisfy a very considerable proportion of their supporters.

Danger to the North.

The temperance question presents an even greater threat of danger to the Northern Government. An aggressive Local Option Party has sprung up in Ulster in recent years, and is determined to make this an issue in the forthcoming elections. A measure of Local Option, they say, must be passed by the next Parliament, and this to be made a stepping-stone to prohibition.

There is a strong division of opinion, even in the Churches, as to the advisability of pressing for Local Option at the present time, and the Prime Minister some time ago declared that as the present licensing system is working satisfactorily, no further temperance measures will be introduced so long as he is Prime Minister.

The Local Option Party—most of whom are, in politics, supporters of Lord Craigavon—have selected a number of candidates to oppose members of the Government, including the Prime Minister himself, but the announcement of their names has been held over in order to keep the door open for the consideration of any reasonable alternative to Local Option.

The House of Commons recently passed a Bill abolishing Proportional Representation and dividing the Northern area into single-member constituencies. This measure was bitterly opposed by the Opposition—composed of Nationalists (who want one Parliament for the whole of Ireland), Socialists and Independents—all of whom fear that they may lose a few seats.

Proportional representation, it is held by the Government Party, has proved cumbersome and unsatisfactory and a return to the old system of direct voting is favoured by the majority of the electors. As the House is at present constituted the loss of several seats by the Unionists would mean a change of Government, and should the Local Optionists oppose the Craigavon Party there is the possibility of the Nationalists or Socialists profiting by the split Unionists vote.

If this should happen the next administration would most likely be headed by Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader, who was for many years a prominent member of the old Irish Nationalist party at Westminster. Devlin's party is, however, in favour of one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. To this the Unionist majority is bitterly opposed, and it is fairly safe to assume notwithstanding the impossibility of forecasting how the newly enfranchised young women of 21 and over will vote—that the domestic differences which divide the Unionists will be settled, temporarily at any rate, and that Lord Craigavon and his present Government will be returned to power.

REVOLT IN THE SERAGLIOS.

DESERTED HAREMS OF TURKEY.

TOURIST ON A THRONE.

Constantinople.—I have decided that I would rather be a Sultan of Turkey than any other kind of Oriental despot after visiting the great palace of pleasure that stands on Seraglio Point, fanned as by a slave with the soft wind from Asia.

Of course, Cloe, who hails from Chelsea, does not agree, and calls me a terrible Turk and a budding Bluebeard; but then she is only a woman, and doesn't count—at any rate in the days I am writing about.

In this Peking-like palace, with its cypresses and courtyards full of the scent of jasmine and oleander, its marvellous views, and marble terraces, across which the sunlight swoons, life must, have been fabulously pleasant and seductive.

Safety In Numbers.

What a time those Suleymans and Selims and Murads enjoyed, squatting on their best Turkey carpets, considering some fresh form of "Turkish delight! They had slaves, not servants, and a private latch-key to the treasury. There is a certain safety in numbers.

They possessed so many wives that their quarrels must have sounded to the Sultan's ears no more than the peaceful murmurs of a warming hive of bees. Even their grand viziers had to be as careful of their heads as Henry VIII's wives, and often with as little success. In a sumptuous room over the harem and eunuchs' quarters their hard-working sons went to school for two hours thrice a week!

We had just seen the famous Persian throne, valued at a mere ten million or so, its seat so stiff with pearls and rubies as to look positively uncomfortable.

"My sacred aunt," said Cloe, gazing, like one fascinated, at the next wonder on the list, a great, green-eyed, pendant emerald, the largest in the world, and as wicked looking as could be.

"Spoilt."

"Aunts were not a bit sacred in Sultanate times," I reminded her. "Uncles have usurped the honourable position in Moslem literature and polite conversation. The chief uses of aunts lay in the direction of embroideries and executioners."

"You must remember that, saving only the Sultan, the chill wind of complication blew through the palace for Minister and menial alike. A stiff neck must have been a common complaint in old Stamboul."

We left the museum, where everything from scimitars to tea-spots seemed encrusted with jewels, and entered the Bagdad Kiosk. This was the Sultan's summer-house and sun-parlour. A dream of delicate blues and greens and pinks of geometrical design, after the model of the Taj Mahal. Outside overlooking the Golden Horn, was a swimming pool and terrace for dancing girls.

"Wife for breakfast, wife for dinner, wife for supper-time. Lots of fancy dancing in the city of Constantinople."

"My word," Cloe exclaimed. "They were spoilt, were the old Sultans of Stamboul."

Revolt.

"We live in an unpretentious age," I replied, "and our only refuge lies in pretending ourselves. I will sit on yonder throne,

and you shall be my favourite wife, my sultana, my chief eunuch. Compose yourself for the ordeal in the Bagdad Kiosk. Be very careful that you please me, or you may kneel on the carpet of execution."

"After a few minutes I clapped my hands, and then hastily rubbed my eyes in my astonishment. Was I dreaming? For suddenly, confronting me, was the very spirit of the spot—a veiled maiden whose charms could only be guessed at. She prostrated herself in the prescribed manner. "Salaam aleikum," she said. Then she began to address me.

"Vile tyrant, and oppressor," she cried, "your day is done. Lord of the harem, but of no human hearts, our turn is coming now. The times are in revolt. Soon will your terraces be troubled with tourists, and lizards put out their tongues in your face."

A Hoax.

I started back in my rage. Was this the way to address the Sultan in full divan? Where was my chief of police, my executioner? I clapped my hands again. As if in answer, round the corner, walked the guide and other visitors.

"My!" came the voice of an American lady. "Doesn't Cloe look a peach in the fancy outfit she purchased in the bazaar? And look at that pool away over yonder. Isn't it the cutest little Miami you ever saw east of Florida?"—Daily Express.



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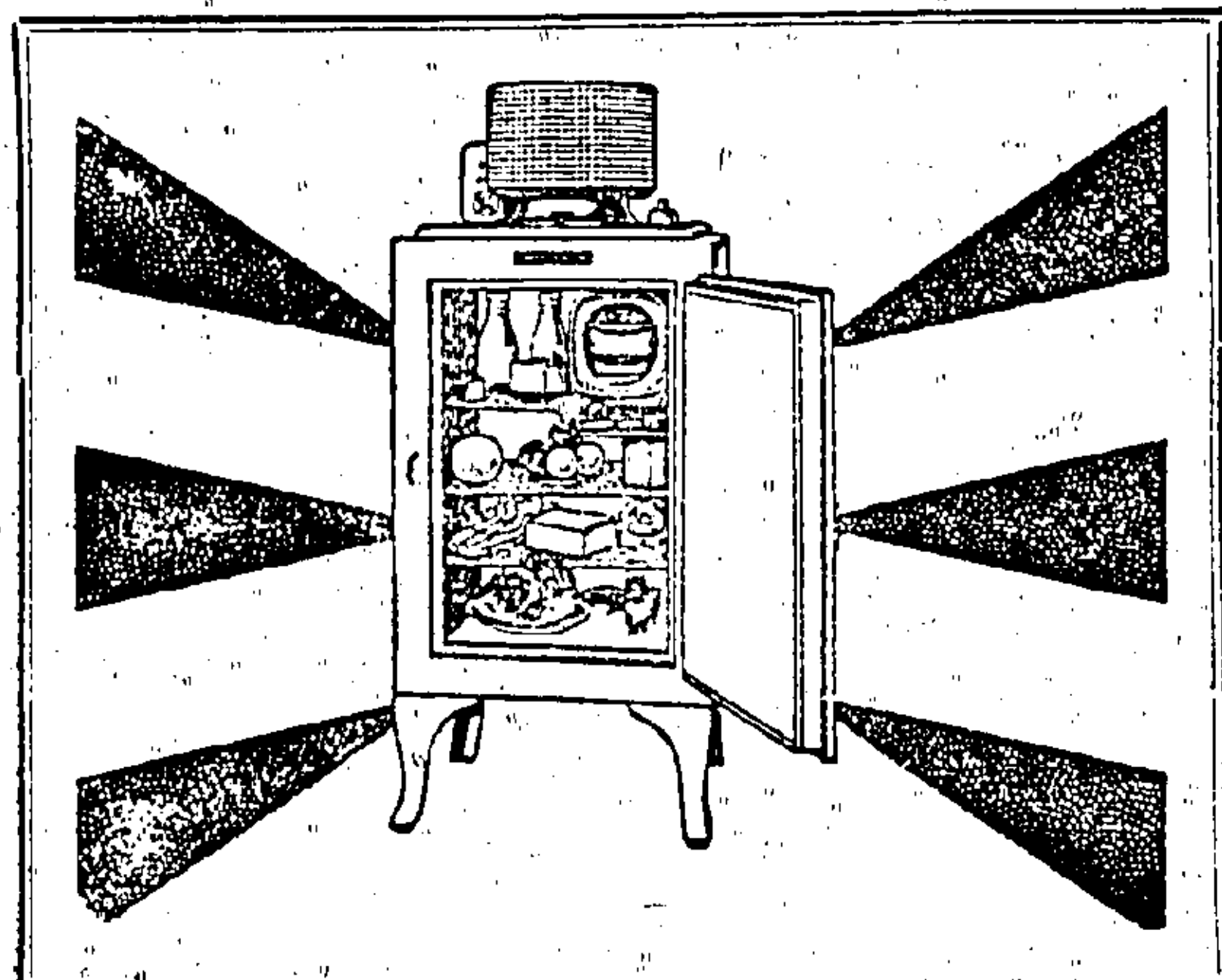
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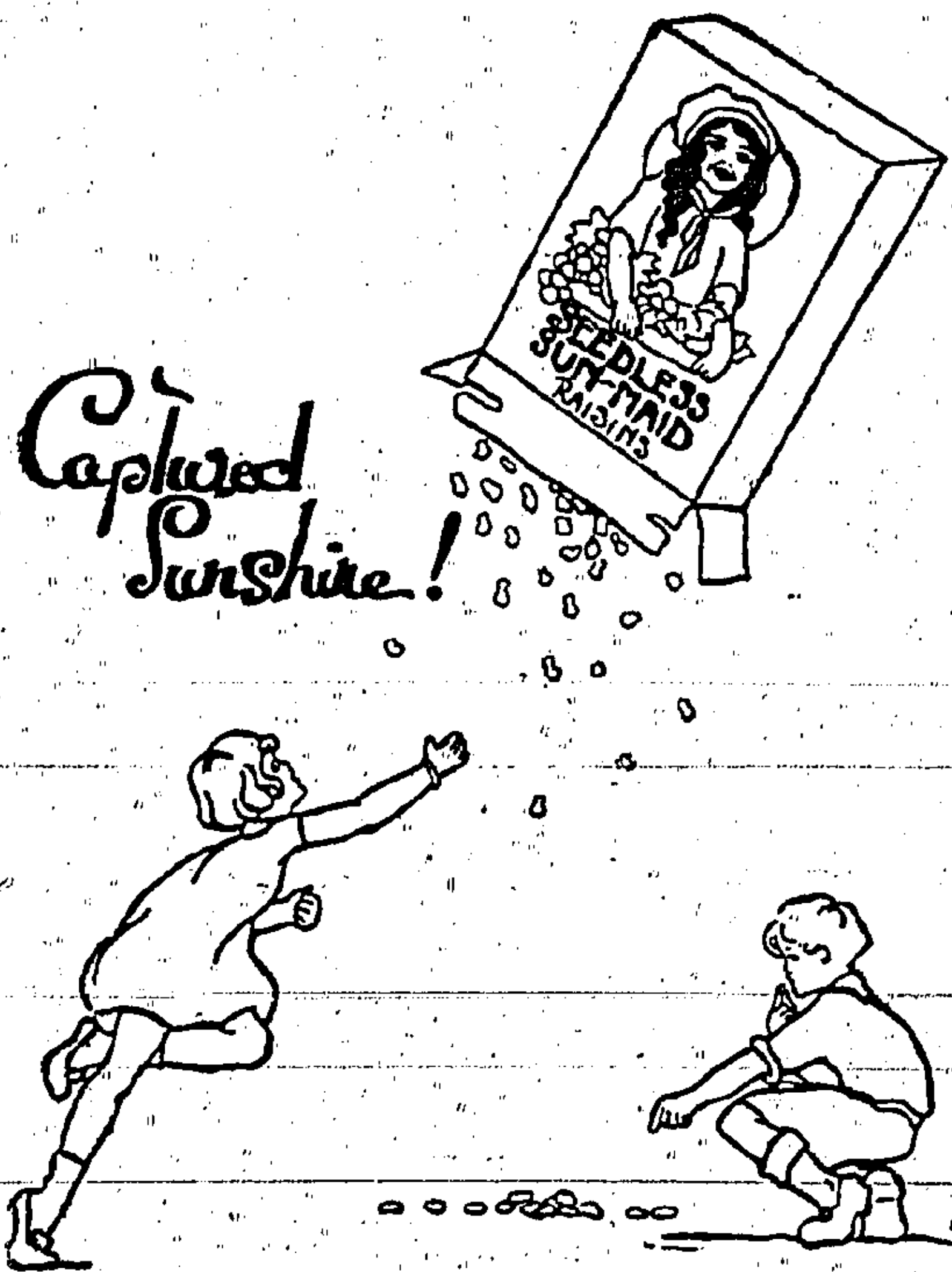
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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

STALLARD AS SPRINTER.

H. B. Stallard, the old Light Blue and Olympic runner, won the officers' 100 yards race in connection with the Artists' Rifles sports at Chelsea. His time was 10.7-10 secs. The inter-company relay was won by "B" Company, which continued its post-war succession of victories in the grand aggregate challenge cup competition. Pte. G. W. Goss ("A" Co.) won the 100 yards and quarter-mile events, and L. Cpl. F. G. Livingstone ("C" Co.) second both jumping events, while a one-mile relay, open to the 47th (2nd London) Division of the Territorial Army, was won by the London Scottish team. R. H. Thomas and H. A. Simmons, two Olympic Games athletes, and J. Dalrymple were among the competitors at Bedford, where a four-cornered match ended in favour of the London Athletic Club with a total of 23 points against the 13 points of the Bedfordshire County A.A.A. team. Bedford Modern School and the Old Bedford Modernian A.C. tied for third place. J. Suttie Smith (Dunder Thistle) won the Scottish ten miles flat championship, at Glasgow, his time being 51mins. 7.4-5 secs. a new Scottish record. Suttie Smith beat F. L. Stevenson (Monkland H.) by 30secs., with H. McDonald (Shettleston H.) third. The North London Harriers' 15 miles open walk at Edmonton was won by A. E. Plumb, of the promoting club, whose time was 2hrs. 2mins. 30secs. L. G. Sandy was second. Port of London Authority won both scratch and handicap team races, and Plumb, with an allowance of 2mins. 30secs., took first place in the individual handicap.

PRACTISE YOUR SWING.

In order to hit hard with any degree of accuracy, you will have to hit freely. Any suggestion of stiffness or pokiness spells ruin to speed. Therefore you should, either as a beginner or a moderate player, practise your swing as a swing. Take a lesson from the golfer. Practise without a ball. Regard the swing as the foundation on which you are to build strokes of every variety. But do the thing correctly, and take a lively and strenuous interest in it. You stand sideways always, left foot in front for the forehand, right foot leading for the backhand. You are swinging to hit a ball along the line from shoulder to shoulder, not on a line from front to back through your chest. The more vigorously you do it, the more you will find that your shoulders, body, legs and feet want to take part in the affair. Swing well back, weight on to the back foot, and don't check as you go forward. Put all you've got into it. That is the way to get hold of a swing which will one day count.

FOUR DOWN TO BOGEY.

The Prince of Wales took part in his first competitive golf since the autumn of 1922 when, at the Richmond Club, Barnes, he competed in the annual golf meeting of the Household Brigade, and in partnership with Major the hon. Piers Leigh finished four down. The Prince played himself into office as captain of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews, and in the medal competition on that occasion returned a score of 119. The Prince has been practising assiduously of late at Walton Heath, where he has been coached by James Braid. His handicap in the competition was 16, and he played well down to it. At the first hole he hit a fine drive, and at the next hole he played a magnificent "explosive" shot out of a bunker. His putting was accurate, and at the third he got down from three yards. Between the holes the Prince chatted to his caddy, seeking advice as to the playing of his next shot. The winners' score in the competition was all-square, two couples, Major J. C. O. Marriott and Captain T. Trappes-Lomax and Lord Dalrymple and Major C. H. Seymour, tying.

The Prince also competed in the junior scratch competition, in which he had a score of 83, against the winner's 82.

CHARIOT-RACING REVIVAL.

Chariot-racing as a sport shows promise of revival after a lapse of several hundred years. The vivid presentations of this exciting sport of olden days on the cinema, and especially in the film version of "Ben-Hur," are to a great extent responsible for the stimulation of public interest, and already a syndicate is in the process of formation with a view to popularising chariot-racing.

The Corinthians in olden times made chariot-racing their chief sport and pastime, and many a bet was laid on the champion riders of those far-off days.

The thrills of these contests are unsurpassed by any other form of sport—as those who visited the circuses which for the first time this year introduced a display of chariot-racing into their programmes can testify.

An airman who once took part as a "pillion rider" in one of these races declared that the experience was infinitely more thrilling than a nose-dive or looping. A racing motorist develops his speed by means of a throttle, but once chariot-racing has little control, and to have either to urge or to punish the steeds would kill the sport. So there is nothing for it but to let them "take the bit" as they will.

(Continued on next column.)

A "ROUGH AND TUMBLE."

The second meeting between Frankie Genaro and Emil Pladner at the Velodrome d'Hiver, Paris, ended unsatisfactorily, as the American won on a foul in the fifth round. It was a rough-and-tumble affair in which both did many things for which they could have been ruled out. Genaro was the chief offender, and was warned several times for holding and using his head unfairly. Meanwhile the Frenchman boxed much below form. He was sluggish and slow, displaying none of the fire and dash he employed during his fight with Johnny Hill. It may be he wants a rest. A low right-hander brought Genaro to the floor during the fourth round, and a foul was claimed, but disallowed.

When Pladner landed a similar blow during the fifth round the appeal for a foul was granted. It is said that Pladner received £2,000 for his end of the purse.

PROVISIONAL CHOICES FOR TOUR NEXT YEAR.

The following twenty-nine players have been selected provisionally to take part in the tour of a British Ruby team in New Zealand and Australia in 1930. The team will be definitely chosen about two months before sailing, and the party will leave England in the second week of April, 1930, returning in the second week in October.

Full-backs.—A. Sellar (Royal Navy), T. W. Brown (Bristol). Three-quarters.—G. W. Stephenson (North of Ireland), J. B. Ganly (Morkstown), C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), I. S. Smith (Edinburgh University), A. L. Nevis (Army and Blackheath), and H. M. Bowcott (Cardiff). Half-backs.—J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), W. C. Powell (London Welsh), H. D. Greenlees (Leicester), F. Williams (Cardiff), and M. Sugden (Wanderers).

Forwards.—Ivor Jones (Llanelli), D. Parker (Swansea), T. Arthur (Newry), S. J. Cugney (London Irish), G. R. Beamish (Royal Air Force), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), J. B. Paterson (Birkenhead Park), H. Rew (Army and Exeter), C. D. A. Gummer (Plymouth Albion), E. Coley (Northampton), W. W. Wakefield (Harlequins), and S. A. Martindale (Kendal).

There is no cruelty in the performance. Whips are rarely used. The whole secret when training a horse for chariot-racing is to half-educate him. His runaway tendencies should be developed rather than "broken."

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

A MODERN WOMAN SPEAKS HER MIND.



Every woman needs a complete vacation free of household worries to keep her youthful enthusiasm and happiness if it can be managed.

If there's any one thing that every woman needs occasionally it's a complete vacation from the work she has been doing. Obviously, this is equally true for men but they at least usually do have such a vacation once a year when the family goes to the sea shore or the mountains for a couple of weeks. His wife, on the other hand, can hardly count this as a holiday in most cases because her responsibilities and worries are increased by the inconveniences of roughing it.

Any husband who wants his wife to retain her youthful enthusiasm, her happiness and peace of mind should see to it that she has an occasional vacation from household duties.

"If I could just go away some where for a few days where no one would be calling 'Mother, where's this or that' and 'Mother, can I do so-and-so' where my meals would be served to me without my having planned them; and where I could sleep as late as I wanted in the morning!" sighed a friend of mine the other day. She has three children and, although she has an amah, is kept on the jump most of the day.

"You know," she went on "when my first baby was born, I just hated the quiet and routine of the hospital and couldn't wait to get home and be on my feet again. But, when Bobby arrived, I looked forward to the long, monotonous days in a hospital room as a heaven-sent rest."

(Continued on next column.)

FOOT CULTURE.

THE CINDERELLA OF THE BODY.

"More than half of the adults of England have defective feet to such an extent that this trouble either causes damage to their earning capacity or militates against robust health by curtailing their ability to take sufficient outdoor exercise."

This statement was made by Sir John Robertson, the medical officer for health for Birmingham. He reveals a serious situation.

The foot is the Cinderella of the body. Yet it is one of the most wonderful specimens of architecture in the world. It employs no fewer than twenty-six small bones, which, although they only weigh a few ounces, are built up into a series of perfect arches strong enough to bear the entire weight of the body. The bony structure is controlled by a system of inter-working muscles. If the toes are pressed into ill-fitting shoes the muscles cannot

The joy of having no responsibilities and of just lying in bed without a care in the world stilled any ambitions to be "up and doing" again.

If you're determined to make it impossible, you will very likely succeed. If, on the other hand, you plan, and contrive enough, the chances are that you could evolve some way by which it would be feasible.

The question of "expense" is one that would have to be solved differently by every family.

If the husband could realize the very real importance of this plan and appreciate the good it would do his wife (and, indirectly, himself and the children) he would make every effort to save on something else to provide her with a trip.

Refreshed and relaxed by her change of scene and stimulated by new contacts and experiences, mother will be a far more entertaining and agreeable person to live with after her rest. When she isn't tired and discouraged there will be less scolding and "don'ts" for the children.

work adequately; they weaken because of lack of exercise and foot troubles begin.

Shoe Fitting.

Most of such troubles are caused by inattention to the fit of the shoe. Dealing, as they are, with such a marvellous bony structure, it is amazing to me that so many boot salesmen know so little about foot anatomy. As the salesman cannot be relied on in this respect, my advice is that you supervise the fitting of the shoe personally and with applied intelligence.

It need not be assumed that only shoes "made to measure" will fit perfectly. Such shoes are often examples of skilled leather-work rather than adjustment to anatomy. Nor should it be imagined that correct size ensures correct fit. There is no definite standard of size. In choosing a shoe, get one that fits tight and closely round the heel and in the "waist," but does not meet over the instep. The toes must be loose and free, but the big toe must be well supported round and under.

Bearing the weight of the body, the toes naturally spread and lengthen when walking. In addition, the heel of the shoe causes an incline down which the foot naturally moves. Unless the foot is closely fitted into the shoe round the heel and "waist" the toes will be forced into the point and "hammered."

Wide Toes.

Wide-toed shoes are the best, but no shoe should be wider than the foot. This would allow the foot, apart from the toes, to spread and the arch to flatten. The toes should lie straight and have room to separate.

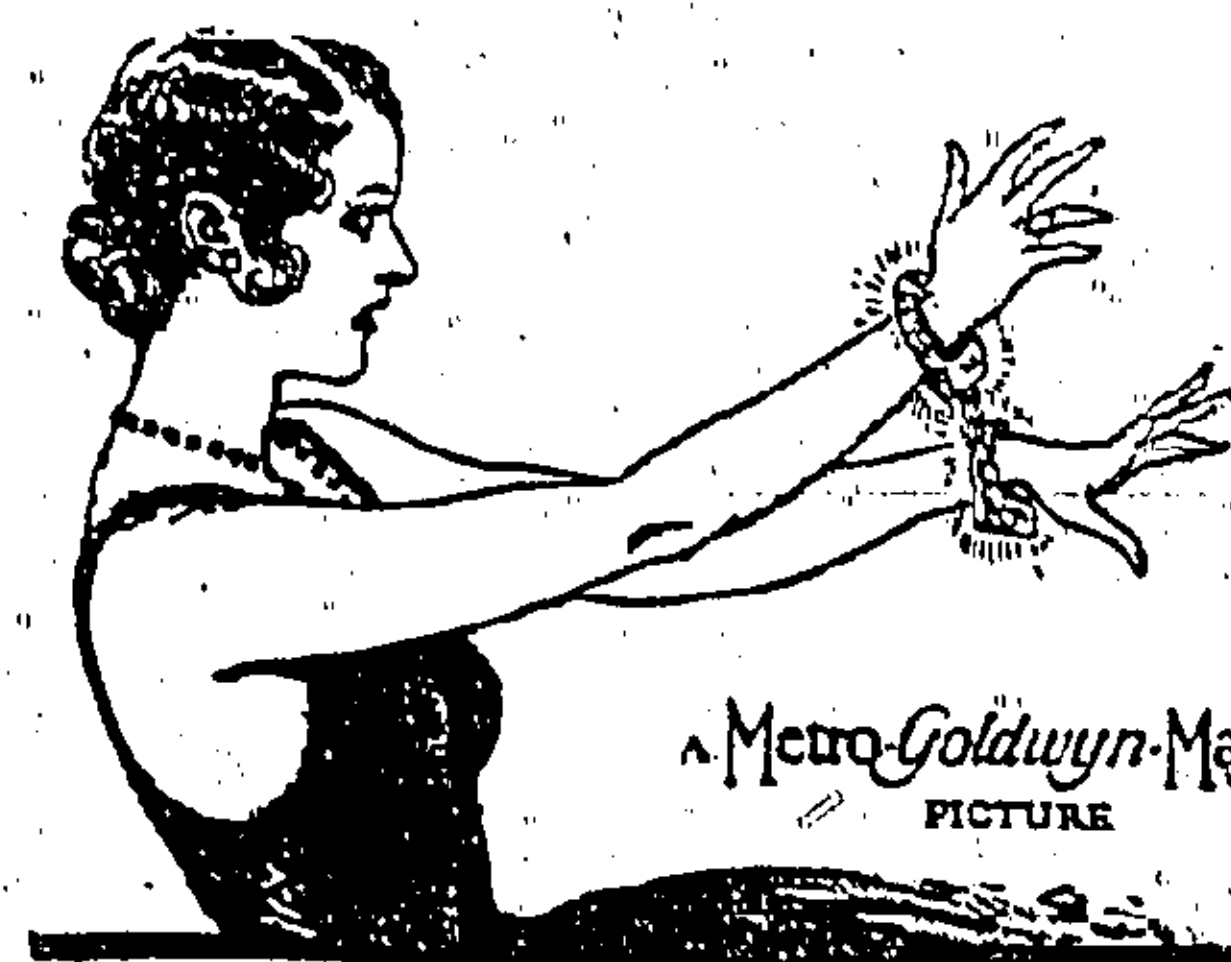
Many women suffer from bunions. This is a sinister forerunner to more serious foot troubles. Like corns, they are usually caused by badly-fitting shoes causing a congestion in the blood circulation.

In choosing shoes, consider those that give the most support. Laced shoes are the best, and if strapped shoes are preferred, choose one that has two straps rather than one. In this respect men are wiser, or more fortunate, than women; in that fashion does not decree strapped shoes for them.

If, however, fashion demands strapped shoes for party wear, I advise the wearing of laced shoes during the day, and changing to strapped shoes for work and while shopping.

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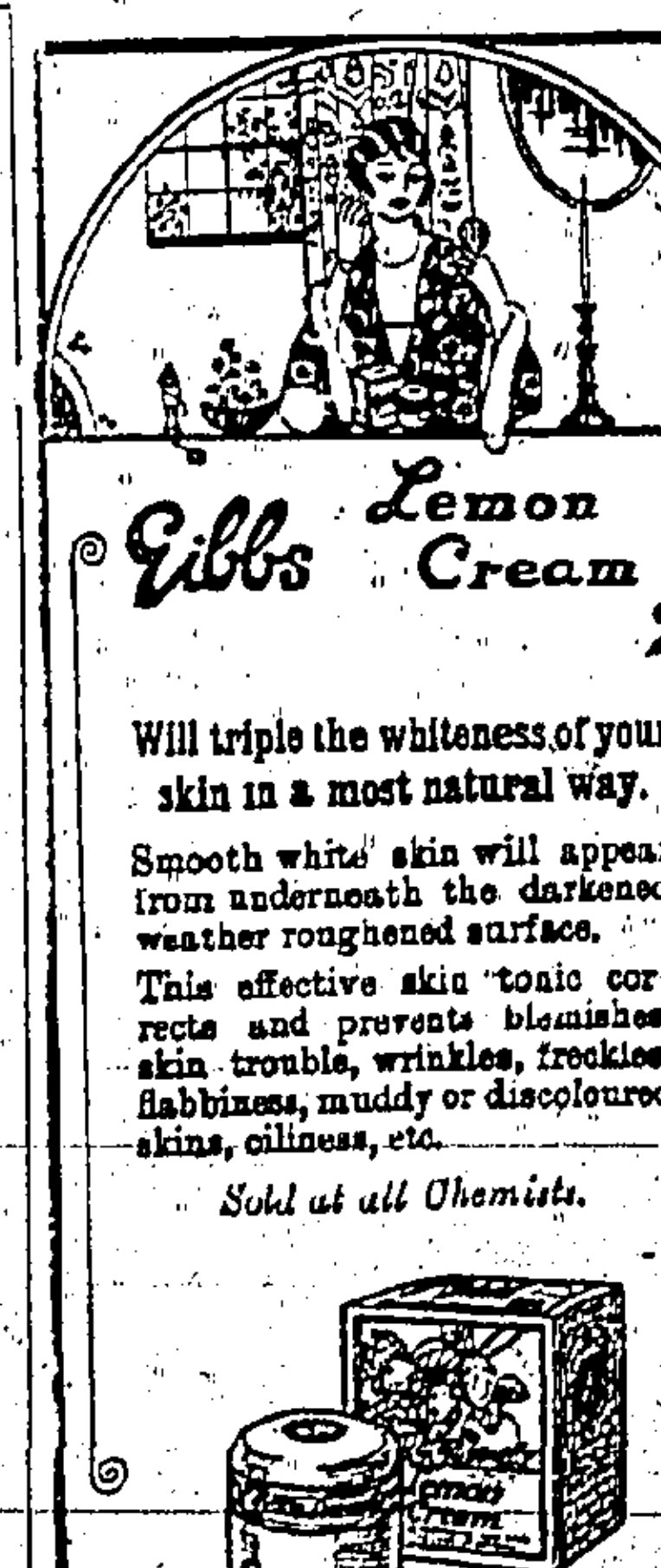
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Spots still have an important place in the mode.

shoes is preferred, choose one that has two straps rather than one. In this respect men are wiser, or more fortunate, than women; in that fashion does not decree strapped shoes for them.

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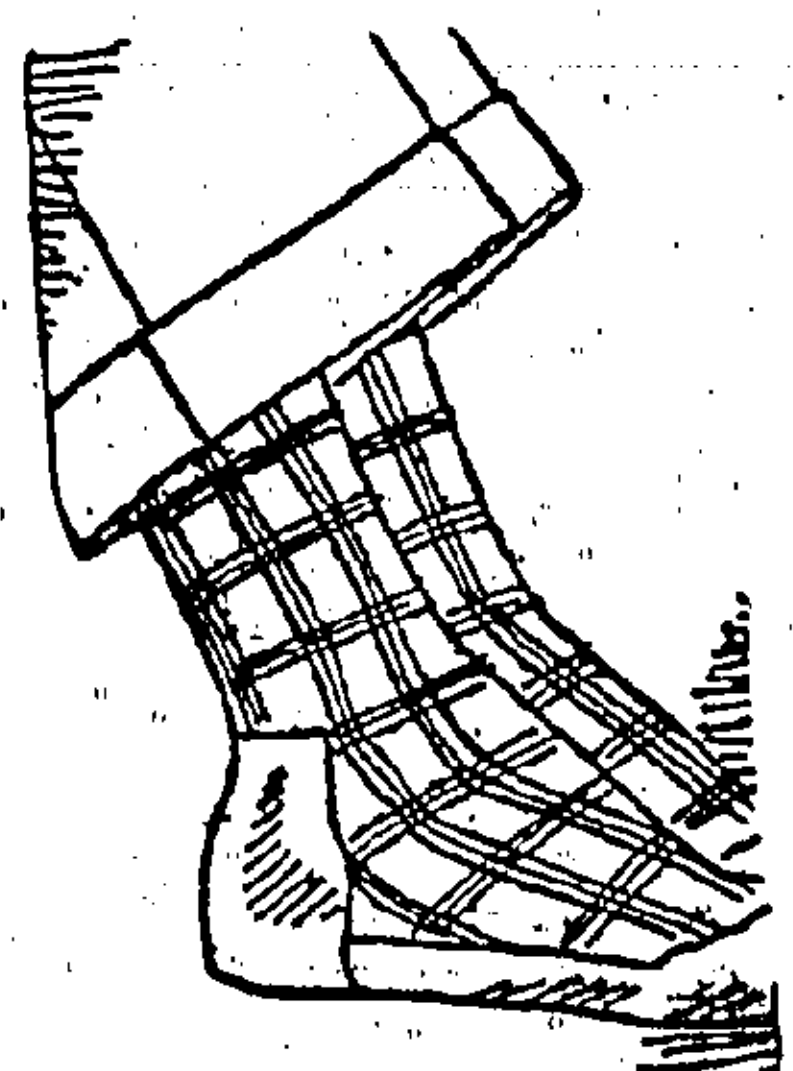
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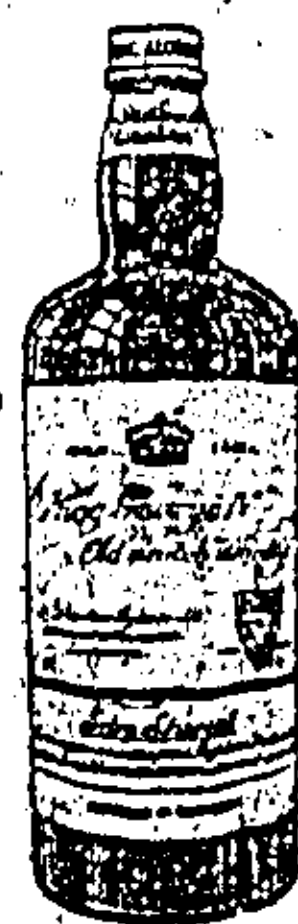
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THE HAYLEY MORRIS LIBEL CASE.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON FREE-LANCE JOURNALISM.

Before Mr. Justice Horridge and a Special Jury in the King's Bench Division the hearing was cancelled last month of 3 consolidated libel actions brought by Mr. Hayley Morris, of Pippingford Park, Sussex, against United Newspapers, Ltd., Limited, in respect of articles which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*.

The defendants denied that the words complained of bore, or were reasonably capable of bearing, the meanings alleged by the plaintiff and, further or alternatively, pleaded that the words were true in substance and in fact.

Mr. Morris, Carr, K.C., Mr. Harold Simmons, and Mr. J. H. C. Goldie appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. John Flowers, K.C., Mr. H. M. Gwynne, and Mr. W. Lawson Campbell for the defendants.

Mr. Flowers, resuming his cross-examination of the plaintiff, quoted from the evidence given at the plaintiff's trial at Lewes by a girl named Marjorie, who entered Mr. Morris's service at the Crow's Nest. The girl stated that on the second night that she was there the plaintiff went to her room and forced his attentions on her.

The plaintiff said that what happened was with the girl's consent.

Mr. Flowers: Do you say that you never hit Madeline Roberts? Never, apart from what I said yesterday. That was a friendly spanking. She handed me a boot-tree, but I gave her a few slaps with my hand in a friendly manner.

Reason for the Marriage.

What were your feelings towards her when you married in October, 1925? Were you fond of her?—No; I married her out of compassion for the child she was about to bear. I believe that she had a miscarriage in prison.

She had not been faithful to you even as your mistress?—No, she was not faithful. I learned afterwards that she had misbehaved herself with Dudley Wood.

His Lordship: Was Dudley Wood one of the detectives in this case? Mr. Morris: No, my Lord; he had nothing to do with it.

The plaintiff said that Wood had subsequently stated: "I got Hayley Morris three years and I will get him another three years when he is released." He (the plaintiff) had no suspicion when he married Madeline Roberts that he was not the father of the child he thought she was about to have. It was never suggested to him before he married Madeline that if she were his wife she could not be called as a witness against him at his trial. While he was in prison somebody told him for the first time that there was a suggestion to that effect. When he married Madeline Roberts the only charge hanging over his head was in connection with the girl Amelia, who was under 16. If he had been cruel to Madeline she would not have married him.

Mr. Flowers: On or about November 2, 1925, did you get a letter from a girl named Pat?—Yes.

Was there a quarrel between you and your wife about that letter?—There was.

Was she jealous about your having the letter from Pat?—No; it was a "put-up job" between Madeline and her mother.

Mr. Flowers: When the quarrel took place did you lash your newly-married wife across the shoulders with a heavy dog-whip?—Certainly not.

Do you say that the dog-whip produced yesterday was the only one you had in the house?—On that particular day it was.

The plaintiff added that his chauffeur had a dog-whip, which was sometimes in the house.

Mr. Flowers: I am suggesting that you hit your wife with a heavy dog-whip?—And I am saying that I never hit her at all.

Mr. Flowers: Do you say that you never struck her?—Never, apart from the slapping to which I have already referred.

The Burglary at "Crow's Nest."

Questioned as to the loaded gun which the plaintiff admitted he kept by the side of his bed, Mr. Morris said: "The police informed me that it was Mrs. Stevens's confederates who had burgled my house, and they asked me if they could question her. I did not want the woman who had become my mother-in-law to be implicated in a burglary. The police said that in their opinion her confederates were implicated in the burglary; and I thought that by keeping a loaded gun next to my bed and informing Mrs. Stevens and Madeline about it they would tell their confederates and scare them too much for them to repeat their visit."

Mr. Flowers: When Mrs. Stevens finally left your house was there a quarrel between you and your wife?—No.

Was Madeline screaming in your room?—No.

Did she come down with her mouth cut and a bump on her forehead?—No.

Did you come downstairs with a whip in your hand and, when Mrs. Stevens interfered, threaten her?—No; I never threatened either of

them. The only threat I ever made to Mrs. Stevens was through my solicitors. She wrote a letter saying that Gracie would give false information if I did not make a large settlement on her.

Did you never hit Grace Stevens?—I slapped her, without any force and without hurting her, at her mother's request on one occasion.

Do I understand you to say now, after your counsel, in opening this case, admitted your guilt, that you were improperly convicted at Lewes?—Yes.

You realize that if the girls who gave evidence were of known immoral character it would have been a complete answer to the charges made against you?—Yes.

Did you instruct your solicitor and counsel that those girls were of known immoral character?—Yes, and I can produce records to show it.

His Lordship: About all of them?—Yes, all five.

Mr. Flowers: And yet you say that your solicitor and counsel sat by and allowed you to be convicted of conspiring to procure these girls, that not being of known immoral character?—Yes.

It is a fact, is it not, that Mr. Justice Aveyard said at the trial: "In my opinion there has already been a deliberate attempt to deceive the Court, and I am not sure that there has not been something worse—a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice."—Words to that effect.

Corroborative Evidence.

Mrs. Annie Keen, the wife of a gardener formerly employed by the plaintiff at Pippingford Park, said that she remembered Grace Stevens being at the Crow's Nest when Mr. Morris was ill. Madeline Roberts kept some powders in a cupboard in her bedroom. The witness remembered an occasion when Madeline returned to the house, and the plaintiff asked her where she had been. Madeline admitted that she had been with a man at East Grinstead, and added, "If you forgive me, I won't do it again."

The witness said that she had never seen the plaintiff strike Madeline with a dog-whip, nor had she ever seen any signs that the girl had been beaten. There were no signs of her ankle ever having been broken.

In cross-examination, the witness said that when Madeline Roberts admitted the East Grinstead incident, the plaintiff was very angry. During the time that she (the witness) was at Pippingford Park there were violent quarrels between the plaintiff and Madeline. They were both to blame.

Mr. Gilbert Frederick Sargent, chauffeur to the plaintiff, said that he lived in rooms over the garage in the courtyard of the derelict mansion, which was about 250 yards from the Crow's Nest. On November 25, 1924, he drove Madeline Roberts and her sister Grace from a house in Hackney to the Crow's Nest. The plaintiff met them at the gate, and seemed to be surprised and displeased to see Grace, who had not been there before. He had never seen the plaintiff strike Madeline, nor had he seen any signs that she or Grace had been ill-treated.

On the Saturday before the plaintiff's trial began at Lewes the witness did not see Madeline leave the house.

Mr. John Sidney Hudson, bailiff in the employment of the plaintiff, said that he had seen no violence on the part of Mr. Morris, whom he regarded as a thoroughly respectable man.

That concluded the case for the plaintiff.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Flowers, opening the case for the defendants, said that Mr. Morris complained that he had been held up to hatred, odium, ridicule, and contempt, but if that were so it was because of his own misdeeds. Nothing, said of him, however untrue, had done him an atom of damage in the eyes of his fellowmen. The real issue was whether the plaintiff had suffered any damage, and he (counsel) submitted that he was not entitled to have even a farthing from the defendants.

Continuing, counsel said that he did not say that the defendants could prove the truth of everything that was stated in the articles; but Mrs. Stevens would be called to say that she had seen the plaintiff striking her daughter Madeline on several occasions, not with his hand, but with a whip. His story of the "slappings" was an insult to human intelligence.

With regard to the girls whom he ought to have protected, Mr. Morris had had the audacity to turn round and say that they were of known immoral character. He knew that if they had been below him he would have been convicted at Lewes when he was tried for procuring them. By his evidence and demeanor he had now proved himself to be a malicious and vindictive liar, who did not hesitate to accuse everybody of gross misconduct. He attacked every one—the girls, the Home Secretary, his counsel and solicitors, and the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Mrs. Stevens's Evidence.

Mrs. Isabella Stevens was called to give evidence, and Mr. Flowers informed his Lordship that the witness had been married again and did not want her name to be revealed.

The witness said that her husband knew nothing whatever about the Hayley Morris business.

His Lordship: You married him without telling him anything about the case?—Yes.

The witness was told to write down her name and address and the occupation of her husband, and the paper was handed to counsel.

In answer to Mr. Flowers, she said that she was the mother of Madeline Roberts and Grace Stevens. She first went to the Crow's Nest at Pippingford Park in September, 1925, and was there for a few days. She went again in October after the proceedings at the Uskfield Police Court. A day or two after Madeline had married the plaintiff on October 25, 1925, she remembered a letter arriving at the Crow's Nest. She took it up to the plaintiff's bed-room. Madeline snatched the letter of the plaintiff's hand, and then ran downstairs with it. Madeline returned upstairs again and a dreadful row began.

Hearing her daughter cry out, the witness went up and found the couple fighting together in the bedroom. Morris struck his wife across the shoulders with a big dog-whip, not the small dog-whip which was produced in Court.

Before she (Mrs. Stevens) left that day there was another row on the landing. Madeline came downstairs and must have fallen head foremost, because she (the witness) and Mrs. Keen picked her up outside the kitchen door. The plaintiff wanted to go to London, and his wife objected, whereupon there was another struggle, in the course of which Mr. Morris's bag broke a mirror.

Mr. Flowers: What did you say to him?—I told him that he was in for some bad luck. (Laughter.)

Was there any other occasion when you saw him strike her?—Yes, on two or three occasions.

Always Quarrelling.

The witness said that the plaintiff and Madeline were always quarrelling and striking one another. They fell out and then made it up again. On the morning of the day she left they were beating one another and the witness went to the telephone to call the police. Madeline's mouth was bleeding and there was a slight abrasion on her forehead. The witness did not know at that time about the plaintiff's striking Grace. After Grace gave her certain information she (Mrs. Stevens) had an interview with a newspaper reporter.

His Lordship: How much money did the newspaper pay you?—I had small sums in dribs and drabs. Not more than £100 altogether.

The witness said that she did not write the statements for the newspaper.

Mr. Flowers: Did you ever blackmail Mr. Morris?—Not to my knowledge. I never did.

Mr. Morris's Carr (cross-examining): You surely know whether you blackmailed the plaintiff?—He is mad enough to say anything.

After you left the Crow's Nest and while the trial was going on at Lewes, did you write a letter to Mr. Morris or your daughter Madeline, who was then his wife, in which you said: "If you want Gracie to give proper evidence you will have to make a large settlement of money"?—Never.

Did you threaten that if Mr. Morris did not pay money you would give information against him to the police, or cause Gracie to make false accusations against him?—I have never threatened him at all.

Did you ever write or say to Mr. Morris or Madeline that if he did not pay money you or Gracie would give information to the police?—No, never.

Or that if he did pay money Gracie would withdraw information which she had already given to the police?—No.

Did you say that you would go to Inspector Savage?—Now you are getting at it. My daughter Doris was dying in hospital and while I was staying at Pippingford Park Mr. Morris promised to help me if anything happened to her. He did not keep his word when the girl died and I asked his then solicitor if Mr. Morris would help me to bury the girl. That is what they call blackmail.

Did you admit to that solicitor that you had threatened to go and see Inspector Savage unless Mr. Morris helped you?—Yes, I did threaten that unless Morris helped me I would go and see Inspector Savage. I did not want to see the girl put into a pauper's grave.

When did Doris die?—She was buried on January 22, 1928.

Mr. Morris's Carr: That was after Mr. Morris had been sent to prison.

Why She Left Pippingford.

The witness said that she knew Miss Lillian Otky, but she denied that she said to her in the presence of the plaintiff at Pippingford Park that if he expected Gracie to give proper evidence he would have to make a settlement. She never said anything about Gracie giving proper evidence. Mr. Morris was cross because Gracie did not give the right evidence at Uskfield. That was why she (the witness) left Pippingford Park. She did not recollect saying to Mrs. Keen: "Tell Mr. Morris that if he does not send me some money I shall have to go to that gentleman!" or that she telephoned to Mrs. Keen: "Remind Mr. Morris of those big men."

After she left Pippingford Park she was living in the house of a Mrs. Poplar.

Mr. Morris's Carr: Did you tell her that Mr. Morris was not going to ruin your daughters for nothing? I may have done.

And that if you could not get it out of him you would get it out of a newspaper?—I may have done.

Before those charges at Uskfield, how much money had you had from Mr. Morris?—My wages of £1 a week for working in the house and my fares to and from London.

Are you telling the jury that you were working there as a servant?—Yes, with Mrs. Keen.

Did Madeline and Gracie give £5 or £10 at a time, which they had got from Morris on your instructions?—Never.

In the early part of 1925 did you send your eldest son down to threaten Mr. Morris and obtain money for you?—No.

Do you know that he obtained £30 from Mr. Morris for you by threats?—No; he never gave it to me if he did.

Is Madeline really your daughter?—Yes.

When you first went to Pippingford Park did she introduce you to the plaintiff as her aunt?—Yes. She did not want Mr. Morris to know that her mother was a poor person working as a servant.

Did you correct it to Mr. Morris?—No; because she would have lost her situation. She gave me to understand that she was housekeeper to Mr. Morris, not his mistress.

You sent your daughter Grace to Pippingford Park so that you might be in a position to blackmail Mr. Morris?—I did not.

And the story you told the newspaper is a pack of lies from beginning to end?—It is not.

The witness said that at the beginning there was no arrangement how much she was to have from the newspaper. She met the reporter by appointment at a railway station, and they had tea together.

His Lordship: How did you come to meet him?—I can't remember.

But you don't get £100 out of people every day, you know!—There were so many reporters.

Further questioned by Mr. Morris's Carr, the witness said that she did not know that she was going to be paid for the story at all.

Mr. Horace Edgar Cheeseman, a free-lance journalist, said that he paid Mrs. Stevens £100 for the information which she gave him.

His Lordship: What did the newspaper pay you?—£150.

The witness said that another newspaper was prepared to pay £250 for the articles if the period between the conviction and the appeal was not more than six weeks. That arrangement failed because the intervening period was longer than six weeks. The articles published were set up in proof form and given to him for Mrs. Stevens to read and sign.

Counsel addressed the jury on behalf of their client, and his Lordship summed up.

After deliberating for two hours, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and awarded him £150 damages, judgment for which was entered accordingly.

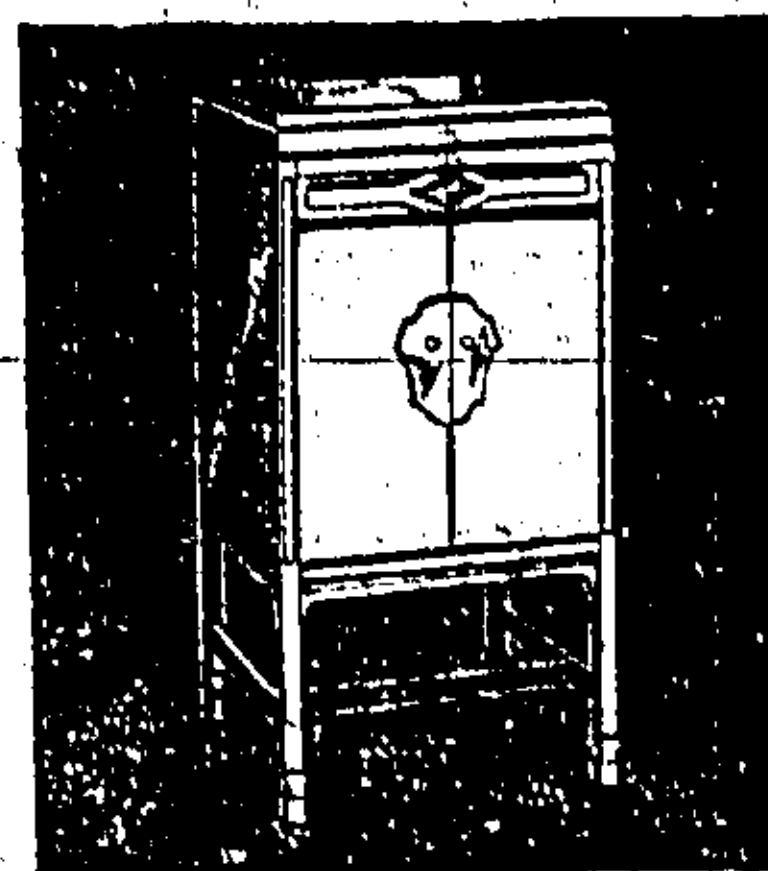
U.S. IMMIGRATION.

QUOTA FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Washington.—Senator Daniel F. Stock of Ottumwa, Ia., Democrat, has introduced a bill into the Congress to give Chinese and Japanese an immigration quota of 50 each, per year, thus placing these nations on an equal quota basis with European countries.

Senator Stock's bill also would limit the total immigration into the United States from all foreign countries to 100,000 persons per year.

Introduction of the bill followed conversations over a considerable time between leading Japanese, Chinese and Americans who favour giving the Oriental countries an equal quota basis, instead of excluding all their emigrants as at present.



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CROWN LAND SALES.

KOWLOON SITE FETCHES \$22,000.

At the Crown Land Office yesterday afternoon, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2106, which is situated at the junction of Boundary Street and Maple Street was sold to Mr. Yeung Wai Chau of 99, Wing Lok Street for \$7,300. The upset price was \$5,394. The land covers an area of about 3,596 square feet and has an annual rental of \$42.

New Kowloon Lot No. 1241 was sold to Messrs. Chiu Yung Fook, Ho Wai Chu, Man Chuen and Ho Lok Tin of 15, Sai Kung Road, Kowloon City for \$22,300. The upset was \$22,100. It is situated in Prince Edward Road and has an area of about 11,050 square feet.

A GRIM HIDING-PLACE.

A young Filipino giving his name as Iso Corderio was found by Detective Sergeant Humphreys hidden in a coffin aboard the s.s. President Jefferson, which recently arrived from Manila. The coffin was found in the after part of the vessel. Corderio will be charged with knowing away before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Beka records supplied by The Canton Trading Association, Ltd.)

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8.55 p.m.—Evening programme. (Victrola and H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.) 10.30 p.m.—Close down.

IN MEMORY OF DR.
SUN YAT SEN.

CANTON'S MOURNING.

FULL IN RIVER HOSTILITIES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 27.

As a sign of respect and reverence to the memory of Dr. Sun Yat Sen Canton is to-day flying flags at half-mast. The front of all Government buildings also display signs of mourning, and all the city police, public servants, school teachers, students and members of every labour union are wearing a black cloth band around their left arms. The Canton Government has further issued the following regulations:

- 1.—That flags shall be hoisted at half-mast for a period of seven days, from May 28 to June 1 inclusive.
- 2.—That from May 28 to June 1 no festivals, banquets, marriages, theatrical performances, or any sort of amusement or merry-making shall be permitted to take place.
- 3.—That during this period all officials and members of the Kuomintang shall wear a black cloth band around their left arms.
- 4.—That on June 1, the day of Dr. Sun's reburial, at 12 o'clock noon 101 guns shall be fired from the gunboats in the Canton Harbour. All traffic on the streets shall come to a stop and remain thus for three minutes at the report of the noon gun on the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy. All the people on the streets and at home shall likewise stop and bow their heads in silence for three minutes in memory of the dead leader.
- 5.—That on June 1 all the shops in the city shall hang out a mourning lantern with the following words written thereon: "In Memoriam of the Late Director of the Kuomintang."

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

Another automobile rider was shot and killed last night by sentinels. The victim was the mother of an officer of the Provincial Kuomintang, Mr. Chow Waj Chun. At seven o'clock in the evening, when passing the Government House a sentinel fired a shot into the automobile from behind, fatally wounding the aged lady.

This was the second tragedy since the enforcement of martial law in Canton.

Mr. Chow, the son of the deceased woman, stated that the car in which he was riding had the flag of the Provincial Kuomintang flying over the head of the machine, which should have been enough to warn the soldiers not to shoot.

THE KWANGSI CAMPAIGN.

It is rumoured that Wuchow has fallen into the hands of Hunanese troops under General Ho Chien and General Fan Shek Shang. The Kwangsi defenders of the city are reported to be fleeing towards Liuchow and Nanning in disorder.

Admiral Chen Chak has captured Shuihing and Canton gunboats are chasing the Kwangsi troops along the West River. The Admiral stated the recent successes of the Navy are largely due to a sudden rise of the river. Because of this large gunboats have been able to steam up above Shuihing. Ordinarily the bigger gunboats cannot navigate in the West River, but now they can steam up to Tak Hing, thus rendering effective service.

The Nanking troops under Li Ming Sui and Yang Ting Fai, some 15,000 strong, are moving up the West River into Kwangsi. These so-called "Nanking" troops are really all Kwangsi people. It is reported that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has appointed Colonel Li Ming Sui to the post of Special Deputy of the Nanking Military Conference for the Disbandment of Troops in Kwangsi, when he has fully occupied Kwangsi, his native province.

CENTRAL BANK TO
RE-OPEN.

(Nam Chung Pao).

The Canton Department of Finance has instructed the Central Bank of China and its branch in Hong Kong to resume business on May 27, and to resume also the change of Central Bank notes. The bank notes were at 88 per cent of their nominal value on Monday morning.

FALL OF WUCHOW
EXPECTED.UNCERTAINTIES OF THE
POSITION.RUMOURED HOLD UP OF
HUNAN WAR LORD.

The Kwangsi troops, says the *Industrial and Commercial Daily Press*, have retreated beyond Shuihing and Colonel Heung Hon Ping's regiment is to garrison that town. The Kwangsi forces have also evacuated Kwong Ning and are retreating towards Waichai. They have not been in conflict with Kwangtung troops in that area and are retreating in good order.

The Nanking troops under General Li Ming Sui, said to number about 6,000 men, are to undertake the advance on Wuchow, supported by a contingent of Cantonese. According to Canton Headquarters the Kwangsi troops are so weakened that a full division is all that is needed for the attack on Wuchow. There is, however, still some doubt as to how far the Kwangsi forces have succeeded in escaping and rallying for further resistance.

There is similar uncertainty about the advance of General Ho Chien from Hunan. According to certain reports a Red uprising in Hunan has held up his advance and he has had to despatch troops to deal with this menace. Another report, of a directly contrary nature declares that Ho Chien's advance has been rapid and almost unopposed. The most optimistic account declared that he is only 30 li from Wuchow, and he is expected to capture the West River port in a few days.

Another Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 27.

Changsha reports that the vanguards of the Hunan troops have reached the vicinity of Wuchow, the Rebel Headquarters, which is expected to fall within a few days.

The Government forces are advancing along three routes with a view to encompassing the city.

ROUND THE POLICE
COURTS.AN "IRRESPONSIBLE
BEING."

KOWLOON CASES.

At Kowloon Magistracy yesterday a Lithuanian, Jerums Edwards, appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith for staying away on board the s.s. President Jefferson, from Manila.

Mr. Moon the second officer told the Magistrate that the defendant was found hiding among a quantity of mattresses which were moved on arrival in Hong Kong.

Detective Sergeant Kellett said that defendant was arrested as a vagrant last March and committed to the House of Detention until the 15th. He was later handed over to Mr. Lancpart but subsequently disappeared. He came here then from Shanghai.

Defendant said he was a sailor by profession and wanted to go to Australia because there was plenty of work there.

His Worship was informed that Mr. Lancpart had found a job for defendant on a ship but the man "missed" the vessel and later disappeared.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 with the alternative of a month's hard labour, remarking that the defendant seemed to be an irresponsible sort of being.

THOSE WATER QUEUES!

A party of ricksha coolies and several shop foks of Pilsken Street were before the Kowloon Magistrate for behaving in a disorderly manner by fighting at a street fountain.

Inspector Marks who prosecuted asked his Worship to bind the defendants over and to warn the men that fighting at street fountains had got to stop.

In Pilsken Street several houses were occupied by ricksha coolies who were under the impression that because they lived in the street they had prior right to the use of the fountain. They were in the habit of pushing their way through the queue to draw water.

The Magistrate ordered all defendants to be bound over in a sum of \$50 to keep the peace for a period of six months. His Worship pointed out that they had behaved disgracefully and he could see no reason for fighting at the fountains.

(Continued on next column).

IRREGULARITIES AT
DISTILLERY?REVENUE OFFICERS'
ALLEGATIONS.SURPRISE VISIT TO
ABERDEEN.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday, the mash expert and two foks of the Yu Loong Distillery of Aberdeen appeared on charges arising out of the distillation of certain mashes without making the necessary entries in the record books as required by law.

Mr. E. A. Taylor prosecuted and Mr. Bin Shing Lo defended. Outlining the case, Mr. Taylor said that under the Distillery Regulations, the distilleries had to use standard, numbered and approved receptacles for the fermentation of their mash, that was to say they could only use certain fixed receptacles for the conversion of molasses into mash. These receptacles were in one part of the distilleries, usually in a mashbed.

Mr. Taylor then went on to describe how the *kongs* or cisterns were numbered and said that on the morning of May 4 at 6 a.m. Revenue Officer Tuck paid a surprise visit to the distillery. He found that two of the stills were filled with mash and were being worked. He found two buckets of mash close to one of the stills and four buckets near the other one. One of the foks at that moment entered the distillery with two more buckets of mash and proceeded towards a concrete sort of "dump".

Another foki was actually at the "dump". In the "dump" were a number of drums which should have contained molasses, but which on examination was found to contain molasses mash in the process of fermentation. The foki who was standing near the dump was actually seen to empty one of the drums into the dump.

Revenue Officer Tuck knew that at the time three particular cisterns were due for distillation and on examining these cisterns found that no mash whatever had been removed from them. He then asked the two foks what they were doing. The first replied that he had been told to put water in the drums and afterwards distil it. The second defendant said nothing.

Mr. Taylor added that at the time of the visit the foks were actually distilling molasses which had not been recorded in the distillery's mash book and which were taken from "unofficial" containers.

Revenue Officer Tuck corroborated Mr. Taylor's opening and in answer to his Worship stated that in his opinion the amount of mash found on the morning of May 4 could not legally have been fermented in the *kongs* of the distillery.

Answering Mr. Lo, witness said that if he needed any information regarding the distillery, he would look to the mash expert. Mr. Lo suggested that it was possible that the foks were adding water to "spent" mash to make a second fermentation from it. Witness replied that he did not know where that was possible, but added, in answer to another question, that "spent" mash was always thrown away.

Cross-examined as to whether the distillery were allowed to put whatever they liked into their cisterns, provided the authorities were notified later, witness was understood to say that that was so.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

TOO MUCH THIEVING AT
LAICHIKOK.

A Chinese was convicted of stealing a clock from a garage at the Standard Oil Company's installation premises at Laichikok. His Worship remarked that there seemed to be an unusually large number of thefts at Laichikok, and asked if proper watch was not kept on property.

Mr. Blame informed his Worship that the reclamation work which was going on gave men easy access to the premises in question. It was difficult to know who were workmen and who were not.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

A Chinese was remanded for a week for further enquiry on a charge of kidnapping a six-year-old boy from 21 Tung On Street. The case was fixed for Thursday, June 6 for the hearing.

OPIUM IN TOPEES.

Three Chinese were arrested, in each case as they disembarked from Canton night steamers during the week-end and quantities of opium were found in their possession. The contraband was hidden in their topees and in bands strapped round their legs. Two of the defendants who had 32 taels each were fined \$900 or seven months. The other man had 22 taels and was fined \$600 or six months. The cases were fixed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy.

MOTOR ACCIDENT
SEQUEL.INTERESTING POINT IN
LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.CLAIM ORIGINATING BEFORE
DISSOLUTION.

A sequel to damages paid to a European lady for injuries received in a motor accident was heard at the Summary Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Wood when Rurr Singh, of the Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Company, claimed \$150 from Chanan Singh, wireless operator, P. & O. Building, the amount being half contribution payable by the defendant under a partnership agreement.

Outlining the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Horace Lo said that in January last year the plaintiff and the defendant bought a motor-car in partnership for hiring out on profit. The partnership business was carried on in the name of the plaintiff.

Injury Due to Driver's Negligence.

On September 3, through the negligence of the driver, Mrs. Normington was injured while travelling as a passenger in the car. After the accident, on November 5, the partnership was dissolved. In April this year Mrs. Normington sued the plaintiff for damages. When the plaintiff received the writ of summons he saw the defendant and asked what he wished to do in the matter. Defendant's reply was that as the partnership had been dissolved, all accounts had been settled, and the plaintiff had agreed to shoulder all the liabilities in regard to the car, the plaintiff could do what he liked with regard to settling the claim.

The plaintiff compromised with Mrs. Normington, and \$275 was paid to her in full settlement of her original claim for \$1,000 and he also paid \$95 in legal fees, making a total of \$370. Half this amount was, therefore, claimed from the defendant under the partnership agreement.

Mr. Lo proceeded to quote the law of partnership, and submitted that although the business partnership had now lapsed, the accident occurred before the dissolution, and there was nothing to preclude the plaintiff in his claim that the amount paid should be distributed between the two partners.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Receipts exchanged between the parties on the dissolution of the partnership were produced, and it was seen that they differed in that one document stated that the plaintiff was to be responsible for "everything" and the other for "debts."

Plaintiff, in the witness-box, explained that the car was insured but it was only when he was sued by Mrs. Normington six months after the accident that he obtained the policy from the Dragon Motor Garage and found that the insurance did not cover any claim for injury to passengers. The policy covered only damage to the car, which was made good by the insurance company.

Plaintiff said that when the partnership was dissolved he agreed to pay the balance due on the car and an outstanding debt for petrol amounting altogether to \$1,487. He also paid \$100 to the defendant.

Questioned by his Lordship, plaintiff said that he first offered Mrs. Normington a sum of \$50 and later \$100, but she refused and finally stood out for \$300. When he pointed out that he had paid \$25 for solicitor's fees, Mrs. Normington agreed to accept \$275, and he followed legal advice to settle with her.

Judgment for Defendant.

Defendant denied that he was liable under the claim and maintained that the receipt relating to the dissolution of partnership was proof that the plaintiff had agreed to bear all the responsibilities.

His Lordship considered that in deciding the case the two receipts should be taken together. A further point was whether at the time of dissolving the partnership they knew there was a claim pending from Mrs. Normington.

His Lordship held that they knew about the claim when they terminated the partnership and judgment was given for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The water shortage is becoming serious as the hot weather approaches, and with the further restrictions commencing to-morrow would make the lot of those who depend on the street fountains for their supply very hard indeed. It requires four to five hours waiting to get a few buckets filled from these fountains. Those who have water supplied to their houses through meters are indeed lucky.

In one of the bulletins issued by the Water Authority it was mentioned that there was a saving of 20 per cent. as compared with a previous period when water from the street fountains was unrestricted. It would be a pertinent question for members of the Legislative Council representing the Chinese to ask whether such saving is due to the restricted hours of the street fountains, or by the voluntary and conscientious act of economy of those householders who enjoyed the privilege of having water supplied to their houses through meters.

If the Authority thinks that it is necessary to cut down the supply, why not start first with the cutting-off of supply of houses with meters and instal street fountains near such houses or groups of houses for their requirements? One street fountain supplies on an average about 30 to 40 houses or about 100 to 120 flats while those houses with meters, one tap to each flat. It is only logical that the saving is from the restricted supply from the fountains, and no householders with metered water would bother to economise for the general good unless they have a taste of the difficulties of having to wait five hours for a few bucketfuls of water daily, or having to pay 10 cents or more for two kerosene tins of water. Yours, etc.

Hong Kong, May 27.

R.Q.N.

THE UNGRATEFUL SEX!

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The very interesting analysis and summary of Woman and the Vote in your issue of this morning forces one to the conclusion that there is after all a great deal to be said in justification of the old Yorkshireman's dictum in regard to the way to treat women: "Tell 'em now, treat 'em rough, and make 'em like it!"

Actually a concrete proof and instance of this was given in your report a few days ago of a notorious case in England, where the wife had or more than one occasion beseeched the husband to "spank" her! Unquestionably they all need it now and then—within reason—and most of them like it and are probably all the better for it, but is it not a tragic situation?

Yet, the moral of the figures given by the lady journalist in your columns this morning is quite plain. According to them the percentage of votes accruing to Labour would be approximately 20 per cent. of the total for all parties. Now I am not concerned here as to whether Labour will be successful or not, but it is a suggestive and significant fact that it was the Labour Party which first officially adopted "Votes for Women" as a political plank in their Party platform. This, too, was before the War, and purely as a matter of principle—not under compulsion or as a matter of political expediency.

And with what result? The result that the working majority which Labour would otherwise have had will quite possibly on account of the women's vote be turned into a minority, or at best an unworkable majority. A complete vindication of the Yorkshireman's dictum!

Nevertheless the situation is not without hope, as the figures of the investigator do not include the north of England or Scotland, where there is relatively a greater degree of intelligence as far as their womankind are concerned. Even so, it is scarcely likely that this will suffice to turn the balance against the weight of inveterate conservatism of the South, with its feminine admiration and snobbish adulation of the trappings of aristocracy. Anyhow, if either of the reactionary parties go back to power, it will obviously be due to the "rough" treatment which they meted out to the intelligent minority of women who fought and suffered for the emancipation of their ungrateful sex—Yours, etc.

Hong Kong, May 27.

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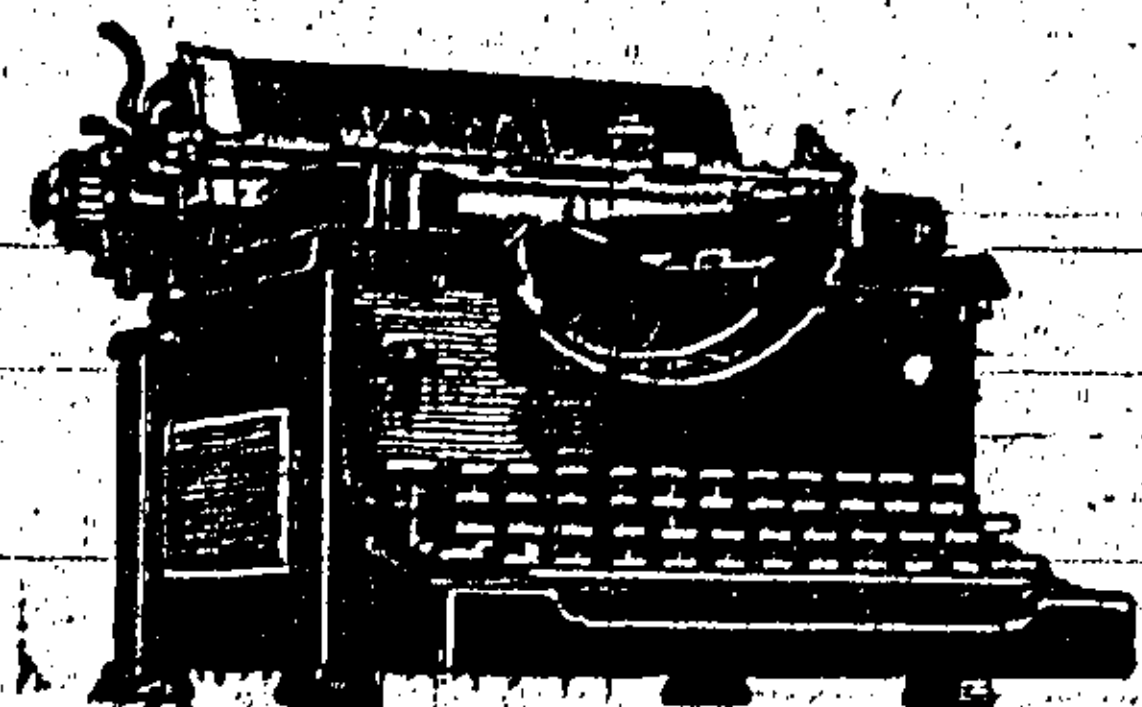
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th April, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, to FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1929. (7849)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. (7839)

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

MEMBERS are requested to send in their Applications for the above before FRIDAY, 31st MAY, as it is proposed to CLOSE the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS on That Date.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN, Secretary.
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. (7834)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE is desirous of obtaining the views of as many interested persons and associations as possible, and those who have any suggestions or representations to make regarding the present and future provision of playing fields in the Colony are invited to forward them early to Mr. T. MCGARRY, Secretary to the Committee, at the Colonial Secretariat.

Anyone wishing to support his written representations by oral evidence before the Committee is requested to inform the Secretary accordingly. (7835)

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned is prepared to consider OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties:

SECTION C of MARINE LOT 243. (Nos. 5 and 6, FRANKA, KENNEDY TOWNS, Government).

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyard).

SECTIONS A and B and the REMAINING PORTION of SHAUKEWAN ISLAND LOT 490. (Ten Chinese Shops and Dwellings).

SECTION C and the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION B of SHAUKEWAN ISLAND LOT 489. (Nos. 219-227, Old Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAUKEWAN WEST).

SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION A of SHAUKEWAN ISLAND LOT 489. (Nos. 219-227, Old Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAUKEWAN WEST).

Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts or Justice.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER, Colonial Treasurer.
21st May, 1929. (7816)

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—

An area of high pressure extends from east China across Korea and Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from Annam across Luzon to the Loochoo Islands. The typhoon appears to be nearly stationary about 500 miles to the S.E. of Ishigakijima.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy.

Manila Typhoon Warnings.

A typhoon warning received by the U.S. Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday stated:—

Manila 25, 3 p.m.—Typhoon near or over South-Eastern Luzon, moving N.W.

Typhoon in about 122 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

A subsequent message of 1.40 p.m. stated:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.E. or E.N.E.

MARRIAGE.

HOLE-ASTLEY.—On May 25, at the Union Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. Young, Comdr. G. F. HOLE, R.N. (Retd.), son of the Rev. W. H. Hole, late Rectory of Georgetown, Devon, to DOROTHY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. A. A. ASTLEY and Mrs. ASTLEY, Dye House, Thursley, Surrey. (7831)

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 28, 1929.

INDEMNITIES AND EFFICIENCY.

It has been said that it is more blessed to give than receive. Is it more advantageous to a country that it should make reparations rather than receive them? At a recent meeting of a Welsh mining company particularly interested in the export of steam coal, the Chairman definitely declared that the arrangements made for payment of German reparations in kind had gravely affected British industries. At the same time, it was asserted, advantages had been conferred on Britain's former allies and enemies. The question of reparations concerns not merely Germany's capacity to pay, but the capacity of other nations to receive. German reparations, for example, has gone into markets which formerly drew most of their supplies from the mines of South Wales. Italy provides a very striking example of the change which has occurred as a result of German reparations being paid in kind. In 1913 that country imported 10,700,000 tons of coal, of which 9,600,000 were supplied by Great Britain, but in 1927 the imports reached 14,000,000 tons, of which only 8,900,000 were imported from Great Britain; while the amount received from Germany was 4,100,000 tons, the latter figure comparing with only 950,000 tons in 1913. In other words, while Britain's proportion of Italy's coal purchases fell from nearly 90 per cent. in 1913 to only 44 per cent. in 1927, Germany's proportion rose in the same period from less than 9 per cent. to fully 29 per cent.

From these figures the fact appears to be established that one result of compelling a nation to pay an enormous indemnity is to increase its industrial efficiency to such an extent as to react upon other countries to their disadvantage. The point, no doubt, will be argued from various angles during the present political campaign in Great Britain in discussing the cause and cure of the unemployment problem. The general question of war debts will be also debated from various points of view since Mr. Snowden's recent violent attack in the House of Commons on the

Balfour Note, 14 months the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked to state what were the total amounts so far paid by Britain to the United States and received from the Continent in respect of war debts. The figures supplied by Mr. CHURCHILL show that Britain has paid over £200,000,000 more than she received. Even if German reparations receipts were included there would still be a deficiency of about £150,000,000 on the balance which, according to the Balfour Note, it was the object of British policy to maintain. As things are, Britain's receipts have this year for the first time succeeded in catching up her payments, but the favourable balance is both small and precarious. It can never reach the amount which would be necessary if the arrears of £150,000,000 due to past deficiencies are ever to be wiped out. A revision of the Dawes Plan would put Britain in a still worse position. It is, therefore, humanly speaking, impossible that Great Britain can ever quite bring off the balance aimed at in the Balfour Note. Had Mr. Snowden simply said that Britain's debt settlements had been bungled, since there is every probability she will not receive as much from Europe as she will pay to America, and that the two principal culprits were Mr. BALDWIN, who negotiated the American settlement, and Mr. CHURCHILL, who negotiated the French and Italian settlements, he would have had a strong case.

Meanwhile the Reparations Conference in Paris continues its efforts to solve a problem which seems beyond solution. Dr. SCHACHT, naturally enough, is determined to secure every possible advantage or concession it is possible to obtain for Germany. The representatives of the former Allies, as the creditor Powers, are equally resolved to make the best terms they possibly can. Naturally there is a considerable gap between what debtor and creditors think is equitable and practical. Failure to reach an agreement upon essentials has been camouflaged by a show of unanimity upon things which are not essential, but recent reports speak of the conference probably being adjourned for a few months in order that the situation may be more closely and calmly reviewed than seems possible when debtor and creditors are gathered together. For example, when the German bank-rate was raised recently from 6½ to 7½ per cent., the French Press bitterly attacked Dr. SCHACHT who is President of the Reichsbank for deliberately endeavouring to bring about a breakdown of German credit. The fact was that there were large withdrawals of foreign credits from Germany owing to the high money rates ruling in the United States. The action of the Reichsbank in raising its rate was the natural sequel, and not a cunning scheme, to bring about a fraudulent bankruptcy of the nation.

What success, if any, will attend the present discussions in Paris is still doubtful. There is a clause in the Dawes scheme which provides for the prohibition of transfers by Germany if likely to endanger the stability of exchange. It seems there is an impression in German circles that the international financial situation is developing in such a way as to make such prohibition necessary. The contingency was originally regarded as a very remote one, and does not even now appear to be likely to arise. If it should, it would be a very serious matter, not only for the creditor Powers but for Germany herself. The Powers would lose a large source of income, which would be a disturbing influence; Germany would suffer still more as a result of her commercial credit being badly shaken. The whole problem of reparations, bristling with difficulties for creditors and debtor, The one clear point about the whole business is that the victors in a war cannot profit materially by their victory, while the vanquished are in the extraordinary position of being able to argue that only by regaining their normal activities can they become able to meet the demands of their victors.

News and Views.

During the 48 hours ended May 26, 2 Chinese cases of smallpox were reported.

Notice of the forthcoming marriage has been given between Mr. A. J. Mauricio, physical instructor, of 88, Caine Road, and Miss Regina Rosario, teacher, of 101, Austin Road, Kowloon.

It has been reported to the Water Police Station that No. 3, Sanitary Launch which struck a rock on Sunday off Fu Tau Moon, near Sekko, has sunk.

Frau Gosima Wagner, widow of the famous composer, has completely lost the sight of both eyes. She is now 84. This announcement was made on the authority of Dr. Carl Muck, conductor of the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra.

A Chinese public vehicle driver got into trouble on the roof garden of Messrs. Sincere & Company last night. He was accused of having broken articles to the value of \$450. He will probably be charged at Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. Ortlepp, of Messrs. Bornemann & Company made a report to the police that sometime during the 15th and 27th instant during work at the office at French Building, he lost or had stolen five microscopes and stand for same, valued at \$780.

A verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown" was returned by the jury yesterday at the close of the inquiry held by Major Willson at the Central Magistracy into the death of a Chinese in the servants quarters of No. 12, Quarry Point. The deceased, an old man of seventy-three, was found dead at 6 p.m. on March 3.

Mr. John R. W. Crawford, a retired policeman, of Sunderland, aged 63, has just started from England on a cycling tour of the world. Last year he reached India on his cycle, but had to turn back on account of bad weather. This time he will work his passage first to Canada, cycle across and down the American continent, and then go to Australia and the Far East.

Water Restrictions.

From yesterday further restrictions were enforced in Hong Kong regarding water supply, which is now limited to seven hours daily—from six to ten in the morning, and from three to six in the afternoon. It begins to look as though the opinion expressed in these columns many weeks ago will be (unfortunately) confirmed—that no really useful rainfall will be registered until the coming of a typhoon. Since January 1 the rainfall recorded is 10.16 inches, as compared with an average of 30.6 inches, and the season regarded as "rainy" is almost over. In such circumstances severe restrictions upon the water supply are inevitable. We note, however, that at the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day Mr. M. K. Lo is moving the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this Board, the present system of water restriction constitutes a menace to public health, and that this Board, whilst recognising the regrettable necessity for drastic water restriction at the present time, nevertheless considers that the Government should re-consider and review such existing system in the interest of public health." It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Sanitary Board to Mr. Lo's motion. Meanwhile, it is announced that five additional brick tanks have been ordered, and if possible will be working in about two weeks. The existing tanks will be operating from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and these hours will be extended as additional water-boats are obtained. It is hoped that when the extra tanks are completed a 24 hours supply will be maintained at all tanks. Until the tanks in the Eastern District are provided, a supply for eight additional tanks will be available, and the water supply from these will be maintained during the 24 hours.

A woman observing a burglar leisurely looting the third floor apartment of a house at Chicago telephoned the police, who notified the local wireless station, so that word might be flashed to touring police cars with receiving sets. A moment later listeners in heard the following warning: "Detective squads attention. There's a burglar on the third floor at 7737, Prairie Avenue." A police squad heard the call and sped toward the address given. They entered the apartment and found the burglar gone. In the corner a wireless loudspeaker was in action. Lying close by was a note from Chicago Bill Sikes:—"Dear Radio Man,—Thanks for the tip-off. You're a swell announcer. I'm now signing off."

A Colony of Criminals.

Officials of the Siamese Government are seeking a site for a new penal colony. In the past criminals have been exiled to a distant province where punishment was combined with efforts to achieve reform. Even before the provincial exile system was inaugurated Siamese prisoners were sent to an exile camp located on an island in the Gulf of Siam called Koh Bhai. For financial reasons this camp was abandoned and prisoners were exiled to distant points in the kingdom. But the provincial exile system had failed. The exiles, without friends or relatives and with civil reputations, have been unable to obtain employment. Hunger has forced them to turn to their old tricks, and some of them have been found teaching the ways of crime to young and previously innocent people in the provinces. As a result it has been decided that a central penal colony must be found where criminals can be supervised and given honest employment. The latest proposal is to build a town to be inhabited only by sentenced criminals with agriculture and handicraft providing the principal employment.

Long-Distance Golf.

Dr. Robert E. Moore, of New York, an enthusiastic golfer with plenty of vision and a strong back, has conceived a world's distance golf record, and he is out after the first title. He intends to start in Paris and hole out in Berlin, and take only 7,000 shots along the way. So certain is he of his ability to keep on the fairway that he has bet \$2,000 on his chances with Dr. Suarez de Mendoza. The distance from Paris to Berlin is 674 miles as the crow flies, which means that allowing for topped shots, slices, and all the other troubles which befall a golfer in or out of a bunker, Dr. Moore must average about 170 yards a shot. There are some nasty bunkers such as coal mines, rivers, and a few ranges of fairly high hills, and Dr. Moore will certainly have to play championship golf all the way to keep within 7,000 strokes. He intends to play along the highways, travelling in a specially fitted automobile in which will be seated Dr. de Mendoza, several caddies working in relays, an accountant with an adding machine, and several good golf mechanics. Cars filled with cheering friends will follow. Before starting the enthusiastic golfer is arranging with the authorities for the police to hold up traffic in the important towns along the way while he golfs through town. There is to be no penalty for a lost or unplayable ball, and the score is not to be counted if someone picks up the ball as a souvenir.

Killing No Murder.

An extraordinary scene was enacted in the American House of Representatives recently. A Republican representative told the story of a policeman who, suspecting that a retreating car contained contraband liquor, promptly shot the driver. The story was greeted with a storm of applause from the more fanatical "Dry" representatives, both Republican and Democrat. More sober-minded representatives naturally denounced the policeman's action as murder. The Courts will have to decide the legal issue. But ordinary people will be a little surprised that so drastic a procedure should meet with approval in such an Assembly. Such accidents give fresh emphasis to certain passages in Mr. Hoover's Presidential Address. Prohibition, whatever its other merits or demerits, has enormously increased that lawlessness which President Hoover spoke of as perhaps the most serious of American problems. Lawlessness is the natural result where the law lacks the support of public opinion, and it is to be feared that a good many of those who support the Volstead Act for political reasons are not above conniving at its violation for personal ones. If President Hoover is really going to procure the general enforcement of Prohibition he will be the first to realise that he must employ means which are themselves lawful and which do not lead to a further contempt for the law. And the first necessity for this object is the reform of police methods. In this matter, as in others, one crime of violence breeds another, and the use of unnecessary violence by the police is not only a grave evil in itself but also a direct cause of the lawlessness which it is supposed to put down.

Paper-Making in the Philippines.

Investigators in the Manila Bureau of Science announce that there are great commercial possibilities in the Philippines to be realised from manufacture of paper from cogon and rice straw. Not only can best-grade papers be made from cogon and rice, according to the Bureau of Science, but the Philippine forests contain many woods which could be used in paper manufacture. These include bamboo and talahib. There are other woods available, also, suitable for production of mechanical pulp such as is used chiefly in the manufacture of newspaper. Most of the rice straw now produced on the island of Luzon is wasted. The Bureau of Science estimates that in these provinces alone 1,431,000 tons of rice straw, which could be used to produce good, strong paper, goes to waste. Cogon, a grass-like nipa, also is available in huge quantities, and is not used at present for profitable commercial purposes.

"Persona Non Grata."

According to the *North China Daily News*, President Hoover was seriously thinking of appointing John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to Peking, as Ambassador to Tokyo, but learns as a result of inquiries in Tokyo that Mr. MacMurray is *persona non grata* in Tokyo. The Tokyo message to the Shanghai paper containing this report says that Japan's attitude is the result of a feeling of jealousy against American officials in China that Mr. MacMurray has often acted "single handed" regarding diplomatic affairs in China wherein all Powers were concerned, when "he should have consulted other foreign representatives for joint action." The dispatch adds that "as a result of these actions the Japanese Consular officials were considerably piqued." The dispatch also stated that the Japanese feel that Mr. MacMurray's conclusions on the Sino-American tariff treaty are an illustration of his single-handed action where joint action was desirable.

Anti-Prohibition in the States.

The efforts of the Hoover Administration to stiffen the administration of the Prohibition Laws are provoking counter measures of resistance. Every day sees an addition to the list of lawyers who have banded themselves together to frustrate the new rigours of dryness imposed by the Jones Law, and recently an announcement was made of the formation of an authors' and artists' committee to co-operate with the association against the Prohibition Amendment. The list of its founders contains 212 names of people eminent in the world of art and letters, and includes, among writers, those of Mr. Sinclair Lewis, Mr. Edgar Lee Masters, Mr. Irvin Cobb, Miss Anita Loos, Mr. Christopher Morley, and Mr. Rupert Hughes, and among painters that of Mr. Maxwell Parrish, and among cartoonists, that of Mr. Glynn Williams. It is opening its headquarters in New York City, and hopes to enroll a thousand members who will give their services to propaganda against Prohibition.

French Theatrical Strike.

How often as one comes out of a Paris theatre is the remark overheard that but for the excellent acting the piece would be hopeless. It is in fact, the common complaint that since the war the stage in France has sadly degenerated. The reason, we are now given to understand, is that owing to the heavy taxation few theatre managers are prepared to risk spending money. Hence the constant revival of plays that have already had a success and the flooding of Paris theatres with foreign pieces that have proved their power of attraction in other capitals. On every theatre ticket is levied in various forms of taxation, 17 per cent. of its price in Paris and more in the provinces. Curiously enough, part of this taxation constitutes a public contribution towards the Assistance Publique, and so takes the place of a poor rate. This is in part the explanation of the wearisome system of checking tickets over and again at the doors of the theatre and of the row of gentlemen in somewhat seedy dress-coats and top-hats seated behind a high counter. It has always been a point of unsatisfied curiosity to many as to whether or no their evening dress includes their discreetly hidden legs, or whether a removal of the counter might not disclose tweed trousers. Theatre managers have, however, now rebelled, and in order to carry through their demands threaten to go on strike. Their annual congress has just been held at Nice, and has decided to demand of the Government the suppression of the taxes on theatre tickets. Especially is it insisted that the poor rate, instead of being a burden upon theatres, cinema, and music halls, should be equitably borne by the whole population. Otherwise, they argue, there is nothing but ruin before the French theatre. The Government has been given till June to come to a decision, but so determined are the managers to carry their point that they announce that they will shut down if their demands are not granted. But even such action would mean throwing out of work something like 100,000 people, it is not, though likely that the threat will have to be executed.

RE-BURIAL OF DR.
SUN YAT SEN.WONDERFUL SCENES IN
PEKING.

A BRITISH GESTURE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, May 26.
British oak and birch trees are to be replanted as near as possible to the Mausoleum at Nanking, in which the remains of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the New Republic of China, are to be interred.

The gift is a token of British goodwill.
The ceremonies will extend for over a week, concluding with the interment of the remains, which are being taken from Peking to Nanking.

The British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, will represent the British Government.

Sun Yat Sen died at Peking. The body was embalmed according to Chinese custom and deposited near the Western Hills about ten miles from Peking. It has been placed in a crystal coffin.

The Procession.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 26.
Among those who started with the procession from Piyunssu were Madame Sun Yat Sen, Mr. Sun Fo, and Mr. Ho Cheng Chun.

The procession was lighted down the mountain from the temple by a thousand children carrying lanterns.
The body entered the city through the Hsichimen gate, where the procession was more than a mile long. When formed up it was made up by banner bearers, seven military bands, two student bands, detachments of Shansi troops, long streams of mourners, including representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the National Government, local public bodies, military leaders, and then a huge portrait of the late leader, and a catafalque, which was of beautiful blue silk corded with white emblems with a white sun.

Immediately behind the coffin was a smart detachment of Fengtien cavalry, which had been in the saddle from Piyunssu to the station for 14 hours.

Four Miles Long!

Then followed Madame Sun Yat Sen in a carriage with Mr. Sun Fo and other members of the family as chief mourners.

Along the cordoned streets for more than four miles the procession marched through the city, crowds gazing at the pageantry, the like of which had not been seen since the funeral of Yuan Shih Kai.

It is estimated that nearly 100,000 people watched the procession inside the city.

Just before the station was reached Mr. Sun Fo dismounted from his carriage and preceded the catafalque through a magnificent blue and white pallor erected outside the station.

He was joined by Madame Sun, who followed the coffin through the station into a special coach prepared for it.

She was dressed in the plainest black frock and was obviously weary after her 14-hour journey from Piyunssu.

She broke down and sobbed as the coffin slid into its place for its journey to the capital.

Scenes At The Station.

Crowds of privileged visitors flooded the station buildings and platforms—all of which were swathed in blue and white decorations—in order to watch the arrival of the coffin, while bands played funeral music.

The body travelled in a resplendent blue-painted coach decorated with the silver suns of the national flag.

The entire train was painted blue. Madame Sun Yat Sen's travelling coach went ahead of the coffin and Mr. Sun Fo occupied the one behind.

Punctually at five o'clock the funeral train steamed out being preceded by a pilot train and two armoured trains, one train-load of guards followed by an armoured train and the guest train.

The only foreigner in the procession to-day was Mr. Maurice Cohen, formerly Sun Yat Sen's special bodyguard in Canton.

Arrangements had been made for the foreign diplomats to take part, but as they were not invited they therefore did not attend.

Visiting Diplomats.

PEKING, May 27.
A special train carrying the foreign diplomats to Nanking for the funeral ceremonies left at 5 P.M.

There were seven Ministers; those of the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Spain, United States, France, and Italy, and three Chinese Ministers (Greece, Portugal, and Sweden) aboard, in addition to several secretaries and attaches of Legations.

(Continued on next column).

FENG AWAITS THE
ATTACK.

MORE BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

THE MYSTERIOUS HAN
FU CHU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27.
Well-informed circles here are most sceptical of Han Fu Chu's turn-over. Reliable information here states that he is busy with Sun Liang Cheng preparing defence lines in Honan, of which there will be five, between Chengchow and Shenchow in West Honan.

It is pointed out that Han Fu Chu's men are the old and first Kuominchun, some of the best and most loyal troops Feng possesses. Moreover, Han Fu Chu's entire army of 30,000, at present in the Loyang region, would be completely surrounded in the event of declaring against Feng, without any means of escape.

It is reported now that 150,000 Kuominchun troops are between Chengchow and Tungkwang. It is thought they will not take the offensive, but wait for Nanking's advance.

Railway Damage.

NANKING, May 27.

Chang Hsueh Liang has wired the State Council reporting that 4 locomotives and 26 passenger cars belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have been retained by the Mukden authorities. These have been transferred to the workshops at Tungshan for reconditioning.

The Kuo Min report that Han Fu Chu's troops while advancing to Chengchow clashed with Sun Liang Cheng's men in confirmed.

It is learned from Hankow that Sun Liang Cheng blew up all the railway bridges on the Kaifeng-Kweichow section of the Lunghai Railway on Thursday last, while Feng Yu Hsiang's men have blown up a number of bridges between Yenchow and Menglung on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Ministry of Railways in Nanking has ordered immediate repairs to the Lunghai Railway so as to facilitate the transportation of troops westward in the drive against Feng Yu Hsiang.

Slim Hopes For Rebels.

HANKOW, May 27.
Tension is easing locally, with prospects of delay in the opening of hostilities.

Ho Ying Ching, who has just returned from Nanking, when interviewed, stated that the Central Government was safe from every angle, and that all rebels would certainly be suppressed, as Nanking was receiving the support of the greater part of the nation.

BORODIN BACK AGAIN?

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 27.
It is reported that Feng Yu Hsiang has appointed Hau Chien and Tang Yan Ta, two leaders of the extremists, to take charge of diplomatic and propaganda affairs respectively.

It is also learned that M. Borodin has gone to Hohan from Urga, together with forty-two military cadets to assist Feng.

MADAME SUN CHANGES
HER MIND.

MADAME SUN, May 27.
Madame Sun Yat Sen exercises the traditional right of a woman to change her mind, for according to Mr. Sun Fo, after the State funeral ceremonies Madame Sun will not go abroad again, but will live at her home in Shanghai.

Preserving Body for 1,500 Years.
By a special arrangement with the authorities of the Peking Union Medical College, the late Dr. Sun's body will be preserved by a special scientific process, so that it will retain its present condition for about 1,500 years.

The palatial building, formerly belonging to V. K. Wellington Koo is being renovated for use as a memorial building for Dr. Sun, in which all the late Party leader's personal effects will be kept on display.

OBSERVANCE IN HONG
KONG.

The Wah Tsz Yat Pao says that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has notified the Chinese Consulate in Hong Kong to fly the Chinese flag at half-mast on June 1, for the observance of the ceremony of the re-burial of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

MR. BALDWIN STILL
CONFIDENT.PUBLIC IN "REFLECTIVE"
MOOD.

NO "CUP TIE" METHODS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26.
Mr. Baldwin, who is resting at "The Chequers" to-day, after a fortnight's strenuous tour in the constituencies, told a Press representative that the strongest impression of the campaign left in his mind was the earnestness of the nation over the election. There was none of the "Cup Tie" atmosphere.

On the contrary, the people were in a reflective mood. "As for the result, I am confident that we shall win with such a majority as to enable us to carry on our work for the recovery of the prosperity and betterment of social conditions against a joint Labour and Liberal opposition."

FIGHTING REPORTED.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 27.
General Ho Cheng Chun has wired to Nanking saying that the Kuominchun in the vicinity of Loyang have been engaged in serious fighting with Han Fu Chu's forces.

Ma Hong Kwei and Shih Yu Sen, two well-known Kuominchun generals, have joined Han and their troops are advancing towards Chengchow from Yenchow and Hsuehchang.

Han Fu Chu has recently telegraphed to the military authorities in Peking saying that his troops have been fighting against the Kuominchun forces under Sun Liang Cheng at Sinan.

FENG'S REMOURED PLANS.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 27.
Feng Yu Hsiang's troops said to number over 250,000 are preparing to meet the Government forces.

150,000 of his troops will be dispatched to fight against Tang Sheng Chi, while the rest will attack the Nanking troops on the south of the Peking-Hankow Railway (south Honan and Wuhan).

A telegram from Kaifeng states that in view of the mutiny of Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu Sen, Feng has resolved to hold Tungkwang firmly, and has dispatched his loyal troops to northern Honan to attack Shansi.

CHINA'S NAVY.

PROGRAMME OF 40
DESTROYERS.

In an interview granted to the Press, Admiral S. K. Chen, Minister of the Navy, stated that he has proposed to the National Government the building of forty destroyers for coast defence.

These destroyers will range from 2,500 to 3,000 tons displacement, and will cost approximately \$4,000,000 each. The Admiral gave a history of the Chinese Navy after the Sino-Japan war, and described the coast defence of the country at present as absolutely hopeless. He said that the above plan will require time to materialise in view of the financial condition of the country.

TURKEY ORDERS
WARSHIPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.
The contracts for the construction of the new Turkish warships were awarded to Italian dockyards, apparently in consequence of negotiations between Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Rushdy Bey during the latter's recent visit to Rome.

The announcement has caused a good deal of surprise, and is interpreted as of great political significance in connection with Italy's endeavours to strengthen her position in the Eastern Mediterranean, and to push back the influence of France in the region.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO
ITALIAN DOCKYARDS.

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PLANE'S GREAT
FLIGHT.172 HOURS ENDURANCE
RECORD.

PLUCKY AIRMEN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FORT WORTH, May 26.
The Ryan monoplane, piloted by R. L. Robbins and J. Kelly, has landed after a flight of 172 hours and 32 minutes.

Contrasted with the performance of the flight of the "Question Mark" which was carried out by five experienced airmen, backed by the Government, Robbins and Kelly picked up the monoplane second-hand, effected repairs to it, and announced their intention of flying until the engine "died" or the structure cracked.

The monotony was relieved twice daily by a visit from another plane with fuel, food, letters and newspapers.

Kelly's Narrow Escape.

LATER.
A split propeller only forced Robbins and Kelly to land. While Kelly was suspended in a precarious perch under the engine, oiling a valve, the buckle of his belt struck the propeller.

The incident reveals a remarkable escape for Kelly, for the slightest blow from the propeller, revolving at 1,500 to the minute, would have cut him in twain.

Frenzied Crowd.
A crowd of 20,000 were in a frenzy of excitement, and broke the police cordons when the airmen landed. People jumped the rope barriers, and rushed to the side of the plane. Many were crushed.

Despite the confusion, Robbins' wife and his 5-year-old son were carried to the plane on the shoulders of the crowd.

The Moir-Owen Plane.
SYDNEY, May 26.
Brain, the pilot of the aeroplane "Atlanta," who found the "Southern Cross" aeroplane, also found Moir and Owen's plane, which is only slightly damaged.

The airmen had mistaken Cape Don Lighthouse for Port Darwin, and landed there in the darkness.

The plane was damaged but the pilots are safe.

They have been living in the lighthouse, from which there was no means of communication with Port Darwin.

WOMEN CARRIERS.
NOT MORE THAN 165 LBS. TO
BE CARRIED.

PREVENTION OF CURVATURE
OF THE SPINE.

[British United Press.]
Geneva.—An international convention for the prevention of curvature of the spine, the latest project of the International Labour Bureau of Geneva.

Demand for international action to this end has just been made on the labour bureau by the International Federation of Food and Drink Workers and by the International Transport Workers' Federation. As a result of special investigations conducted by experts at Bern and Moscow it has been demonstrated that curvature of the spine amongst the working classes comes most frequently from the carrying of excessive loads on the back.

The experiments made show that when a person is carrying a very heavy load on the back, a false step or a slight movement to one side or the other is often sufficient to overcome the resistance of the spinal column, resulting in a complete curvature of the latter or at least throwing of some of the vertebrae out of alignment. The final conclusion of the experts was that the risk of disease varies directly with the size of the load habitually carried on the back, while a reduction in the load consequently leads to a considerable reduction in the risk of accident and spinal disease.

In the demands that have been filed with the International Labour Bureau for preventative action, it is urged that an international labour convention be launched limiting in all countries the weight of any load which workmen may be obliged to carry on the back to 75 kilograms or approximately 165 pounds.

The question will probably be placed on the agenda of one of the coming international labour conferences.

THE ELECTIONS IN
BELGIUM.

SOCIALIST SET-BACK.

GOVERNMENT PARTIES'
GAINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUSSELS, May 26.
According to figures so far announced, the Government Parties, namely the Liberals and Catholics, are scoring gains in the General Election.

The Socialists have received a setback everywhere.
The Flemish Party have doubled their representation.
The Communists hold their previous seats.

WIRELESS AND WEATHER.
CAUSE AND EFFECT OF
"STATICS."

[British United Press.]
London.—"The erratic phenomena of finding are part of the 'weather' of wireless atmospheres, are its rainfall," stated Mr. Watson Watt in a lecture before the Royal Meteorological Society recently.

Mr. Watt stated that wireless is a means of communication is essential in modern meteorology because it alone is capable of giving sufficiently rapid interchanges of data over wide areas. The results of observations made all over Great Britain are in the hands of the central forecaster within an hour, the majority of the data for Europe are received within an hour and a half, and that for the whole Northern Hemisphere within six hours.

"Wireless has a 'climate' and a 'weather' of its own," added the lecturer; "the weakening of signals over different kinds of country, according to time of day and season, and the dependence of atmospheric disturbance on latitude, place, and time, are climatological in scope. The quick period changes, are part of the weather of wireless."

Those "X's!"
He declared that "the average atmospheric (or static) is a hundred thousand times as strong as a readable signal. 'Static' has been known to disturb broadcast reception up to four thousand miles from the place of origin. 'Static' originates in thunderstorms and the 'predominant source of the world's supply of static' at any moment usually lies in a land where it is summer afternoon."

The average "static" received in England is of such strength as would be sent out by a thunderstorm 2,000 miles away.

Speaking of the alleged effects of wireless on weather, Mr. Watt stated that the average rainfall of England requires for its production the expenditure of energy at the rate of a third of a million horsepower per square mile, night and day throughout the year. The total rate of emission of energy from all the broadcasting stations of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the limited periods during which they work, is less than 35 horsepower. Any effect of broadcasting on weather would therefore be due to "subhomeopathic" doses of less than one in a thousand million.

Apparently the weather has complete mastery over Hong Kong's wireless for on no less than four occasions recently the official wireless news bulletin has read as follows:—

"Reception impossible owing to atmospheric interference."

HEAT BY WIRELESS.
THE EIFFEL TOWER TO COOK
FOR PARIS.

[British United Press.]
Paris.—Wireless beams from the Eiffel Tower may be employed to furnish heat for the residents of Paris, if tentative plans by French engineers are put into effect.

Heating plants deriving their power from radio waves are operating successfully in Germany, according to Jacques Risler whose report forms the basis of these plans. Mr. Risler said that while the question of wireless heating is still in the experimental stage, the feasibility of it has been definitely established.

Explaining how the wireless heating plant would operate, Mr. Risler said: "In the laboratory two posts were set up about thirty feet apart. The sending post sent out from 400 to 500 volt current waves of two to three meters length. All that is to be done is to interpose on the receiving post circuit a filament 'in vacuo', and it is raised to an incandescent state, and gives out quite appreciable heat. There is therefore no theoretical difficulty in installing in a house a series of receiving posts which would in reality be just as many electric radiators. This system could be extended to a whole city, which would derive its heat from one central broadcasting station."

FUTURE OF TIN
INDUSTRY.NEW METHODS BADLY
NEEDED.

BRITAIN'S CHANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.
Mr. Frank Lochner, one of the leaders of the tin industry, has returned with Sir Cyril Butler from an extensive tour of the tin producing areas in the Far East.

Interviewed by Reuter, he declared that the industry was heading for a severe crisis, from which British interests have a wonderful opportunity to save it, chiefly by using up-to-date methods, and persuading European-owned tin companies all over the world to agree to a common policy of production and marketing.

Mr. Lochner inspected fifty properties, and not one of them owned or worked by Chinese has any modern machinery. They are still in the pick and shovel stage. As production exceeds consumption prices must therefore be forced down, he added. Output must be rationed and a central selling organisation formed.

A NEW SAINT.
QUEEN MARIA CRISTINA OF
SAVOY.

[British United Press.]
Rome.—The news that the beatification of Queen Maria Cristina of Savoy, great-great-grand-aunt of King Victor and first wife of King Ferdinand II of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is to be considered may be taken as one of the results of the recent conciliation between Church and State. The news has also drawn attention to the personality of this saintly queen.

Dedicated at birth by her mother to the Virgin, the Princess Maria Cristina, at the age 15, wished to enter a convent, but was dissuaded by her parents and friends. She married, at the age of 22 only under the persuasion of the court, King Ferdinand II. She only lived four years as queen, dying shortly after having given birth to a son, who became Francis II. Her life as queen was marked by acts of great charity towards the people of Naples. She gave away nearly the whole of her dowry of 300,000 ducats in charity, built orphanages and spent a great part of her time in prayer.

The process for her beatification was opened in 1859, but soon suspended in consequence of the political disturbances of the time, which led to the downfall of the Neapolitan Bourbon kingdom. The House of Savoy has already other "blesseds" in Blessed Amadeo and Blessed Maria Ludovica.

SWITZERLAND AND THE
LEAGUE.

ANOTHER TICKLISH
PROBLEM.

Geneva.—The possibility of ticklish complications for Switzerland's neutrality by reason of the presence of the League of Nations on Swiss soil have just bobbed to the surface again. This time it is in connection with the League's effort to acquire a wireless plant sufficient to insure free, speedy, worldwide communications in the event of war or threats of war.

While Switzerland is very anxious that the League should be the plant, she is nevertheless obliged to realize that if the League used it for rather stringent measures such as declaring an economic blockade and possibly war itself against some recalcitrant member, the latter might regard it as a violation of Swiss neutrality, and later "take it out" on Switzerland itself.

"Wireless Station."
However, as a result of lengthy negotiations between the Swiss and League authorities it is believed that a formula has been found whereby the League will be able to operate a wireless station from Swiss soil in the event of international crises without jeopardizing Swiss neutrality, which is always the foundation stone of all Swiss foreign policy.

The September assembly of the League will in the first place be asked to pass a resolution freeing Switzerland from all responsibility for the working of the station in times of emergency.

In the second place Switzerland will also be granted the right to have an official observer present when the League is trying to stave off war by means of the station for the purpose of verifying the official origin and official destination of all messages sent.

As now planned, Switzerland will erect and operate the station itself for ordinary communications but will turn it over to the League for use in any crisis.

Telegrams in Brief.

The largest wire-nail factory in Holland (at Borken) has been gutted by fire. The damage is estimated at £40,000.

The death is announced from Rome of M. Seydoux, ex-Director of Political Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, formerly one of the most brilliant members of the French Diplomatic service.

The Shanghai, Peking and Hankow branches of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce have been ordered by the Head Office to suspend payment for a month pending reorganization.

Queen Mary celebrated her 62nd birthday at Windsor Castle on Sunday. There was a family gathering for luncheon, and in the afternoon a picnic tea was held in the grounds of Frogmore, at which the King was present with other members of the family.

SINGAPORE MAIL BAG
ROBBED.

G.S. 40,000 MISSING.

Singapore, May 26.—A package containing Guilders 40,000 in Dutch currency notes, which was posted at Singapore Post Office for delivery at Djambi, in Dutch territory, early last week, was found to be missing when the mail bag arrived at its destination.

The missing package had been placed in a bag containing other registered parcels, and this was put in another bag containing the ordinary mail.

Djambi was the first post office at which the mail bag was delivered after being placed on board the Alting at Singapore. The postmaster there, on its arrival, reported that he found the inner bag, containing the registered articles, cut open, and the package containing the Guilders 40,000 missing. Both this inner bag, and the outer one containing also the general mail, had been sealed at Singapore, and the Djambi postmaster reports that he found the outer bag intact.

What is regarded as remarkable is that another registered parcel, containing a very much larger sum of money, also in Dutch currency notes, was untouched.

The missing package was sent by a Chinese bank in Singapore. Until the arrival of further information, it is not clear whether the seal of the bag containing the general mail bore evidence of having been tampered with. No arrests have yet been made. Police inquiries are being vigorously prosecuted.—Straits Times.

DUKE OF YORK DISPLACES
A MINER.

AS LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER
OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

[British United Press.]

London.—The Duke of York has found a new home, once formerly occupied by a miner, although it is a palace. By his appointment to be Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland in succession to the Earl of Stair, the Duke and Duchess will be in residence in the ancient and historic Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, Scotland, during the two weeks' general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. James Brown, Labour member of parliament for South Ayrshire, who was for 30 years a working miner, was the first commoner to hold this office. In 1924 he came to all the glories of Holyrood from a humble miner's cottage. "Jimmy" Brown's appointment proved a great success.

The office, which carries a salary of £10,000, is held usually by a peer of Scottish birth, and although, of course, the Duke of York is English, his wife is a member of the Scottish family of Strathmore, which makes his appointment all the more popular.

The Duke of York, as High Commissioner, will go into residence at Holyrood a day before the general assembly opens in May. As representative of the King, he exercises no function in the assembly. "Beyond"—it is recorded—"that of adding by his presence the sanction of civil authority to its proceedings." On the day the assembly opens, the Duke will ride through the streets of Edinburgh in a state coach, and will be given a royal salute of twenty-one guns. During the fortnight of their residence

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other edible commodities are as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Hung Sheng Kim	\$7.15
Hung Fung Tse	6.64
Ching Po To	6.38
No. 3 Green Seal	7.85
Wu Lung	6.85
No. 3 Blue Seal	7.22
Broken, Green Seal	6.74
Broken, Blue Seal	6.68
Granulated, No. 2, Red Seal	5.48
Granulated, No. 1, Blue Seal	5.96
White Bran, Black Seal	3.48
Glutinous, Green Seal	7.65
Glutinous Broken, Green Seal	6.82
Long Unglutinous, Hung	6.70
Long Unglutinous, Hung	7.11
Kum On	7.11
Miscellaneous.	
Sugar, granulated, No. 18	28.53
Sugar, granulated, No. 24	28.53
Rubbery, Szechuan	33.00
Camellia-nut oil	19.50
Soy Bean	6.70
Scarlet Bean	8.30
Barley, foreign	22.00
Dried Fungus	20.00
Melon-Seed, Red	8.00
Dried Persimmon, Peking	12.00
Dried Mushroom, Hong	13.00
Shun	13.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

For the past fortnight the cotton yarn market has been slack owing to large arrivals and lack of demand by the country districts as a result of military operations. Over three thousand bales of Chinese cotton yarn have recently been imported from Shanghai while Japanese yarns have also arrived in large quantities. Prices have fallen, but during the last two days, there have been signs of improvement. Following the defeat of the Kwangsi forces a number of orders have been received from the country districts and if peace is restored there is no reason why trade conditions should not very soon be back to normal. Latest quotations are as follows:—

No. 12 P. Yee	257
Peace	257
Tak Lee	257
Aeroplane	258
Golden City	259
Pretty Damsel	259
Lamp Ma	275
Foo Kwei	284
No. 16 Sun Light	285
Globe	287
Pa Yee	288
Hung Tuen Lung	291
Yan Chung	298
Good Harvest	298
Hung Hay	292
Sin Tao	294
Blue Phoenix	294
No. 20	294
Ne. 20	294
Mak Yeung	291
Wan Pang	295
Castle	295
No. 32 Sheng Hay	294
Pine and Deer	292
Blue Phoenix	292
Choy Kou	294
Flower and Butterfly	294
Foon Hay	298
Choy Koy	294
Po Tap	294

CANTON RAW SILK MARKET.

CANTON, May 25. During the past ten days, very few transactions in raw silk have been made by foreign merchants in Shamen and prices are low.

Quotations.	H.K. \$340
14/16	257
22/26	260

RUBBER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GOODYEAR EXPERIMENTS.

MANILA, P.I. (U.P.). The Goodyear Rubber Plantations Company of Akron, Ohio, has registered with the Bureau of Commerce and Industry for the purpose of planting rubber plantations in the Philippine Islands.

Registration papers show that the firm has a subscribed capital of P13,330,000. Local agents of the firm have been authorised to acquire lands not to exceed 2,500 acres for plantation.

It is understood that the first land to be acquired will be used chiefly for experimental purposes. On the strength of the preliminary experiments the Goodyear interests will decide whether to attempt large scale production. Efforts will be made to determine whether such large-scale production will be profitable.

Indications are that the experimental station will be established on the island of Mindanao, the largest of the southern islands in the Philippines archipelago. Preliminary plans of the local agents of the Goodyear interests provide for acquiring land in the province of Zamboanga.

COTTON.

BIG AMERICAN CROP EXPECTED.

Messrs. Pentreth & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following letter, dated April 30, which they have received from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., of Liverpool:—

The decline has accentuated during the past week, and, on balance, prices are 40 points lower than those ruling a week ago.

The market has been most puzzling during the last few days. The slight accession of strength in the early part of the week could not be maintained, and, on Thursday, towards the close of the market, prices started to show further weakness. New York followed up this weakness with a considerable drop in values, partly due to heavy selling in the last hour by Wall Street speculators.

The weather improved in the latter part of the week, and the talk is now of a very big acreage and a very good start for the crop.

Nearly everyone has now decided that we are to have a very big crop this season. We may have, of course, but surely those holding that opinion are a little premature. Were such an opinion expressed in August, some credence might be attached to it, but it is ridiculous at this time of the year, when some of the seed is not yet in the ground, to reckon on the certainty of large supplies in the Autumn.

Better Tone in Lancashire.

Meanwhile, Lancashire, we are happy to say, has benefited by the decline, and spinners have been able to call their end of the month commitments cheaply. This is very different to New York, where the May position has been manipulated to the detriment of those who had contracts to call based on May in that market.

A better tone is noticeable in Manchester, where some good contracts for cloth have been booked for India and China, and the demand is healthier than for some time past. More encouraging reports are to hand regarding the last auctions in Shanghai, and it is reported that the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods has been resumed.

The dispute at the Alma Mill, which is not contented by the Trade Union, is not likely to a lock-out, so we are told. It is confidently expected that the matter will be adjusted, and the offending card-room operatives will be brought to order by their Trade Union.

The weekly figures are again favourable, the distribution to the world's spinners last week showing an increase of 30,000 bales over that of the corresponding week last year. The visible supply is now 3,855,000 bales, compared with 4,150,000 a year ago.

As long as the news received about the crop is favourable, we may continue to sag, although a short interest is building up in America. Any threat to the growing crop would, in our opinion, cause a violent advance, and we must be prepared for such a possibility.

Empire Cotton.

Spot sales:—Brazilian 750 bales, Peruvian 2,000 bales, East Indian 640 bales.

According to our advices by mail from Bombay, low grade Comras have been in good demand from Japan, and shipments this month are so heavy that further freight for April is not available. European enquiry is centred on better class Bengals, which are now getting very scarce. Branch rates have declined to an attractive level, and much interest is displayed in this style of cotton.

Bombay stocks are now estimated at 1,307,000 bales, compared with 1,142,000 a year ago.

Egyptian Cotton.

Egyptian has declined in sympathy with the continued weakness of American cotton. Operators have been taking advantage of any temporary reaction to sell, and a short interest has now been created. The market is in a healthy position for any upturn.

As regards the new crop, re-sowing owing to cold and rainy weather has become necessary to the extent of 4 to 6 per cent., which is much below last year's average. The water supply is said to be sufficient.

Reports from Bolton are more favourable. A better enquiry is in evidence, and we hear that yarn stocks are now beginning to decrease.

It is reported that the amalgamation of mills spinning Egyptian cotton has been completed, and that details will shortly be announced. Mills with about three million spindles are concerned.

LOCAL EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

H.K. Banks	May 27, 1929.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Chartered Bank	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$1.235 buy.
Union Insurance	\$1.235 buy.
North China Ins.	\$1.235 buy.
China Fire Ins.	\$1.235 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Steamboat	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Shell Transport	\$1.235 buy.
Union Waterworks	\$1.235 buy.
Benguet	\$1.235 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$1.235 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
S'ha. Explorations	\$1.235 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Tromb Mines	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1.235 buy.
China Provident	\$1.235 buy.
Hongkong	\$1.235 buy.
New Engineering	\$1.235 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.235 buy.
Evo Cottons	\$1.235 buy.
Oriental Cottons	\$1.235 buy.
B'hai Cottons (old)	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$1.235 buy.
Shanghai Bonds	\$1.235 buy.
Hamphrey Estate	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Realtime	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$1.235 buy.
Park Tram (old)	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Star Ferries	\$1.235 buy.
China Lights	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$1.235 buy.
Macao Electric	\$1.235 buy.
Sandakan Lights	\$1.235 buy.
Telephones	\$1.235 buy.
China Buses	\$1.235 buy.
Singapore Tractions	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
China Sugars	\$1.235 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$1.235 buy.
Canton Ice	\$1.235 buy.
Cementa (combined)	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
Do.	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Ropes	\$1.235 buy.
United Asbestos	\$1.235 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$1.235 buy.
Wagon	\$1.235 buy.
Der. A. Wings	\$1.235 buy.
Long Cravins	\$1.235 buy.
Macintoshes	\$1.235 buy.
Sincere Co.	\$1.235 buy.
Wm. Pevens	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Amusements	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$1.235 buy.
S'ha. Indus. G.Bonds	\$1.235 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$1.235 buy.
buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; na.—sales; on.—nominal.	

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, May 26.	
Water Works	\$3.60
Electric Light & Power	4.40
Canton-Hankow Railway	50
The Sun Company	88.00
Sincere Co.	120.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.10
Canton Tramways	2.60
China Merchants' Steam	
Navigation Co.	49.00
Central Bank of China	44.00

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, May 26.	
Paris	124.10
Geneva	25.55
Berlin	20.355
Oslo	18.205
Helsingfors	19.25
Bucharest	81.55
Shanghai	2.64
Yokohama	1.10 1/16
New York	4.84 31/32
Amsterdam	15.14
Stockholm	34.65
Vienna	10.81
Lisbon	5.57 1/4
Rio	1.05
Bombay	34.915
Prussels	92.675
Copenhagen	18.205
Prague	18.25
Athens	37.5
Buenos Aires	47.1
Hong Kong	1.11
Silver, spot & forward	25

TWICE A WIDOWER BY SUICIDES.

MAN'S TRAGIC MARRIAGE EXPERIENCES.

"My first wife committed suicide by drinking methylated spirits and gassing herself twelve months ago," said a husband at a Leeds inquest on his second wife, Mrs. Maud Swales.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned. Mrs. Swales said that his second wife, who was the proprietress of a lodging house in Hyde Terrace, Leeds, owed nearly £1,000 for rent and had fled her husband in a hurry. He found her with her head in a gas oven.

TROUBLE IN THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

A BREAKDOWN THREATENED.

[British United Press.]

London.—Collective bargaining in the Yorkshire heavy woollen industry is threatened with collapse according to reports reaching London. The immediate cause of the threatened breakdown is the recent announcement of a forthcoming 10 per cent. cut in wages on the part of six of the larger firms in the West Riding.

Several smaller firms have already instituted a cut but it was not until the big companies decided on a similar course of action that the weakness of the Joint Industrial Council became apparent. This council which was set up to deal with matters affecting workers and employers has not met since November 1927. At that time the wage agreements then in force expired. Although efforts have been made to summon a meeting of the Council since that time, nothing has come of the move.

On one occasion, according to well-informed Labour sources, the employers agreed to leave the wage scales alone if the employees would support the demand for a safeguarding duty. This was agreed to, but so far there has been no settlement of the safeguarding question and employers, it is charged, are seeking to reduce wages at least until such time as safeguarding is granted.

An Awkward Situation.

The unions declare themselves to be awkwardly placed inasmuch as the attacks on wages have been made piecemeal. There has been no single point hitherto, they assert, at which concerted action could be massed. It is believed that the particular unions involved are not in a strong enough position to weather a prolonged stoppage.

According to the Balfour report on industry, sectionalism in the woollen industry is responsible for many of the ills to-day. The report deplores the lack of an organ for joint discussion, stating:—

"We think that the efficiency and structure of the industry might be improved by the establishment of a committee representing all sections of the industry."

This is generally taken as a criticism of the existing Council and is interpreted to urge the co-operation now lacking.

Industrial circles are watching developments in Yorkshire closely and it is freely stated among those whose experience in similar circumstances gives them a measure of prestige that serious troubles are in store for the West Riding unless employers learn that permanent recovery cannot be attained through wage cuts and hopes of a protective tariff.

Reorganisation of method and the breaking down of sectionalism are urged on the industry as the only possible road to recovery.

HOME SECRETARY ATTACKED.

CONSERVATIVE CLUBS "DISGRUNTLED."

The Home Secretary was criticised and defended at a conference of London and Home Counties Conservative Clubs, held in London.

Mr. Lyne, of Walthamstow, proposing a resolution in support of the Government, raised the question of the restrictions on clubs. "There are many clubs," he said, "who are in a disgruntled state of mind, and rightly so. We had reason to expect that when the Government came into power steps would be taken to redeem the pledge for which they were in part responsible during the Coalition Government, when many valuable rights of clubmen were temporarily surrendered in the interests of the nation until the war was over. Although we have been insistent, nothing has been done to meet us."

Hope for the Future.

"The fight in the coming election is for the existence of constitutional government, and we are therefore prepared to abandon our hostility to the Home Secretary, as the cause is greater than the man. We have reason to hope that with the return of the Government we will have a Home Secretary of a different temper."

Mr. T. W. Norris, of Dartford, said the Home Secretary seemed to have a prejudice against the joys of mankind.

Mr. Cooper, of Gillingham, appealing to clubmen to work for the Conservative cause, said: "I think we can read between the lines that the powers that be are just as sick of Sir William Joynson-Hicks as we are."

J. R. Hughes, of Brentford, deprecated the attack on Sir William Joynson-Hicks, saying: "No man has done greater work for the Conservative cause than Sir William."

Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., said they ought not to put all the blame on the shoulders of the Home Secretary.

DOCTOR CRITICISED BY A CORONER.

"YOUR OPINION IS NOT WORTH VERY MUCH."

"If this woman had been sent into hospital earlier her life might have been saved. That is the sad tragedy of this case."

Mr. Douglas Cowburn, the coroner, made this comment at an inquest at Walsworth on Mrs. Emily Harvey, aged sixty-three, of St. Gabriel-street, Southwark, who died two hours after she was admitted to Southwark Hospital on Tuesday, April 23.

Dr. M. J. O'Toole said that he was called in to Mrs. Harvey on April 15. He ordered her treatment, and was called in again the following Saturday.

Mr. Cowburn: Why did you not go before—I was not sent for.

Did you not think she was seriously ill?—No, I was called in on Saturday morning because of a sore throat.

Dr. O'Toole said that he saw Mrs. Harvey again on the Sunday. He did not see her on the Monday, but on the Tuesday evening ordered her to hospital. Another doctor came to see her on the Sunday, as he was going away, and agreed with his diagnosis.

Dr. H. W. Bruce, medical superintendent of Southwark Hospital, said that Mrs. Harvey, when admitted, was cold, pulseless, and unconscious.

Week's Illness.

Mr. Cowburn: This woman had been ill for a considerable period—Yes, about seven or eight days. She was suffering from inter-spinal obstruction. The only cure is operation.

She would have been a good subject in the early stages of the illness?—Yes, sir.

Dr. Bruce said that the early treatment given by Dr. O'Toole was good. Death was due to acute peritonitis.

Dr. O'Toole said, in reply to the coroner, that the treatment on the 15th relieved Mrs. Harvey, and he found no signs that she was acutely ill.

Mr. Cowburn: If you had gone carefully into the case you must have known that she was. Why did you not send her to hospital until the 23rd?

Dr. O'Toole: She was better on the 20th, in my opinion.

Mr. Cowburn: I am afraid, having regard to the post-mortem, that your opinion is not worth very much in this case.

Mr. Cowburn return a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

MRS. BRADLEY DYNE'S DENIAL.

BANKRUPTCY COURT SUGGESTION.

"I did not want to make money out of my friends," said Mrs. Aminia Bradley Dyne during her public examination in the London Bankruptcy Court. Mrs. Bradley Dyne was described as dealer in foreign currency, of Mount-street, Park-lane, W.

Mrs. Bradley Dyne said in reply to Mr. Clayton, K.C., for the trustee, that she was christened Maggie, although she always understood that her name was Marjorie. She adopted the name of Aminia because that name was given to her by a friend who was writing a book, and thought that she resembled a character in the book.

£41,465 Debts.

She said that her statement of affairs showed liabilities of £41,465, and disclosed no assets.

Mr. Clayton suggested that the reason for that state of things was that all those liabilities were due to Ironmonger and Company, and that when she discovered that the liabilities to them were so large, in order to defeat them, she made over all of her stocks and shares, furniture, and money to her husband, and that he then went abroad.

Mrs. Bradley Dyne said that there was not a word of truth in the suggestion. She emphatically denied that her husband went abroad and left her to face the responsibility.

The examination was adjourned.

77 DIVORCES IN ONE DAY.

JUDGES' "ATTACK" ON A LIST OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Nearly four hundred cases have been disposed of in a concerted "attack" on the undefended list by the judges of the Divorce Division.

The total number of undefended cases down for hearing at the beginning of Easter term was 511, and only a few more than a hundred now remain. As many as seventy-seven cases were dealt with in one day.

It is the custom with the judges in the division to dispose of a large number of undefended cases during the last week of each term. Later they concentrate on the defended cases.

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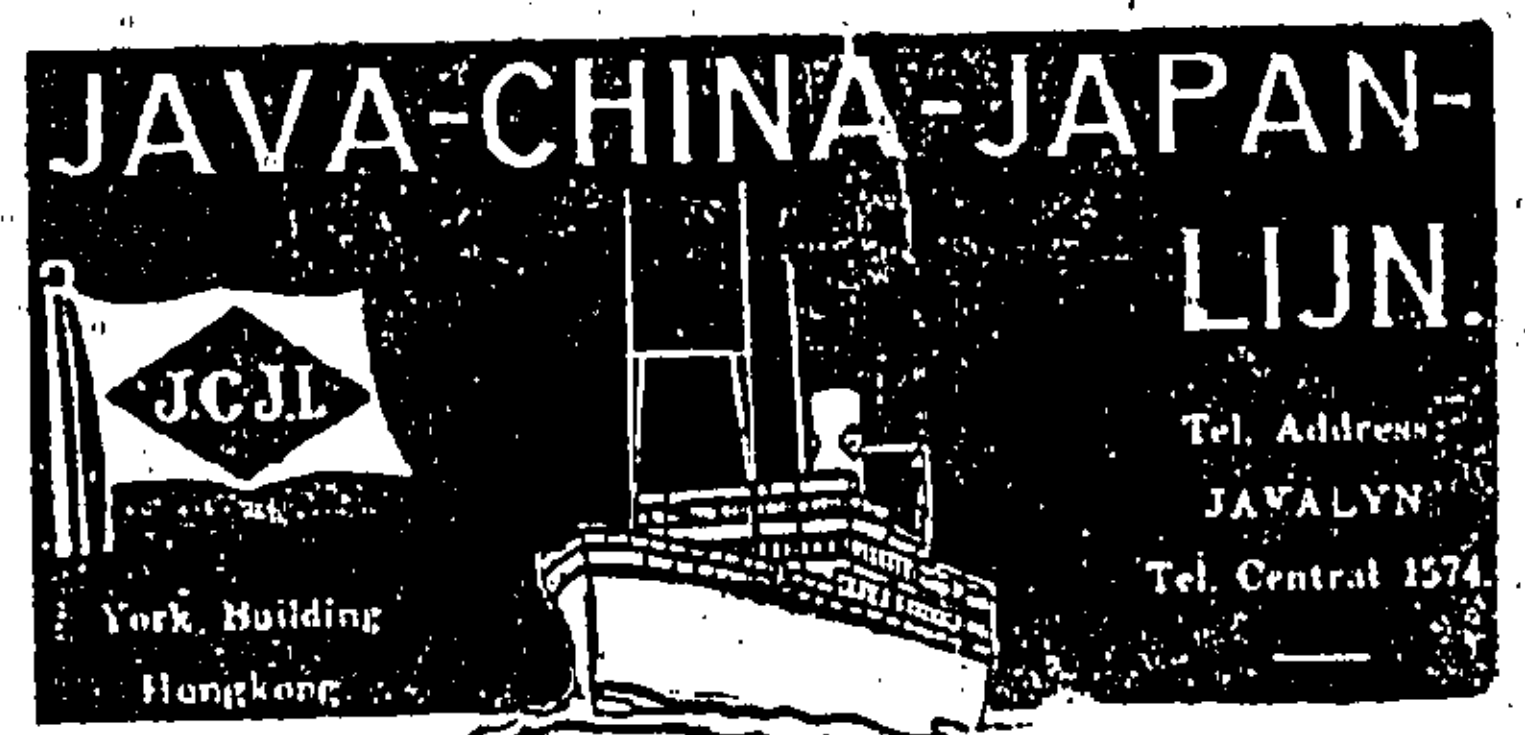
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"COLONEL BARKER" CASE.

RECORDER'S SUMMING UP.

"AN UNPRINCIPLED ADVENTRESS."

Lillian Irma Valerie Arkell-Smith, the woman who for several years masqueraded as a man under the name of Colonel Barker, pleaded "Guilty" at the Central Criminal Court recently to a charge of perjury.

The Recorder, passing sentence, said it was just as well that the air should be cleared and that the prisoner and everybody else should understand exactly what offence it is to which she had pleaded guilty. "You have pleaded guilty to an offence against the sub-section of the Perjury Act dealing with false statements as to any particulars required by law to be known and registered relating to any marriage. That is what you have done, and for that and for that alone I have to award the proper sentence."

Tribute to Counsel.

"You went to the parish church of Brighton, and there you purported to be married as a man under the name of Victor Barker, describing yourself as such and describing yourself as a bachelor. By this means you committed the crime of perjury, with which and with which alone, I am dealing."

"You have had the advantage of being defended by one of the most able and eminent advocates at the Bar, Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, and he has made what I may describe as a masterly defence on your behalf, and I listened with very great respect, as I always listen to anything he says, to all his arguments, and I have taken time to consider my judgment."

"Sir Henry's argument resolved itself into two portions. The first was that which concerns your career up to the year 1923, and I say at once that I accept in its entirety his argument and I accept the deductions that follow therefrom. I accept the statement that you were unhappily married and that you lived unhappily with the other man afterwards by whom you had the two children. I accept everything that Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett said with regard to your war service and all the other matters."

Lived as Man and Wife.

"He then came to the second part of his argument, and that deals with your conduct from 1923 onwards, particularly with your conduct in relation to the travesty of marriage. He has put to me that you were on the horns of a dilemma."

"You took Miss Howard to an hotel at Brighton a month before you contracted this marriage, and there you lived together purporting to be man and wife. He put it also that her father, discovering that these relations had subsisted between you, insisted on your marrying her. Thereby he has argued you were on the horns of a dilemma. In my judgment you were in no such position."

"You had merely to show that you were a woman. I cannot see how it could have put you in any difficulty. It may have disturbed your pride, but it was no such dilemma as it would have been had you in fact been a man."

Unscrupulous Adventress.

"One word with regard to the position of Miss Howard. She gave her evidence before me, and I was impressed by it. She tells me she, in fact, although she first regarded you as a woman, believed your statement that you were a man and believed the explanation whereby you explained away the children. Without expressing any view as to the truth or falsity of Miss Howard's evidence, I say that in considering this case I am assuming in your favour that Miss Howard before the alleged marriage must have known you were a woman."

"An argument was addressed to me with regard to the publicity of these proceedings and as to the attention they have attracted apparently in the press and among the public. I tell you again for your satisfaction that I shall mitigate your sentence because of the not unnatural if somewhat morbid interest that your case has apparently aroused. That I can well understand is part of the punishment for your perverted conduct."

Scathing Comment.

"I have considered, Mrs. Arkell-Smith, and I have carefully pondered over everything that can be said in your favour, and the result that I have arrived at is this: That you are an unprincipled, mendacious, and unscrupulous adventress. You have in the case before me profaned the House of God, outraged the decencies of nature, and broken the law of men."

"You have falsified the marriage register and set an evil example which, were you to go unpunished, others might follow. So grave in the eyes of the law is the offence you have committed that the maximum penalty is seven years' imprisonment. In all the circumstances of the case, adopting all the mitigating factors, I award you this sentence, that you be kept in (Continued at foot of next column).

RELIGION IN INDIA.

MISS MAYO ON HINDU ABUSES.

Miss Katherine Mayo, the author of "Mother India," interviewed in America, said:

"The main point I have against the evils I saw in India and which I have mentioned in my books is that these things have got the sanction of the Hindu religious scriptures. They are also supported by many conservative orthodox Hindus and even advocated by some of them."

The interviewer suggested to Miss Mayo that it would be possible to discover parallels in Chicago and Glasgow and that these evils were not common to the whole of India but to restricted and small areas.

She replied: "While in Europe and America these evils are condemned by the religious heads and by society, the case is reversed in India. That is the main reason for my writings in which I am trying to show how the Hindu scriptures and orthodox Hindus could and did support and defend the practices I condemn."

She stated positively that she had no political motives behind her writing.

POLICE MISTAKE VICTIM.

COURT VINDICATION OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

"I do not propose to call any evidence and wish to withdraw the prosecution," said Mr. E. B. Knight, for the Commissioner of Police, at Bow Street Police Court, recently, when Sub-Lieut. John Hampden Fordham, R.N., aged twenty-three, of Millvale, Bromley, Kent, was charged on remand with being drunk while in charge of a motor-car.

Mr. Knight said that it appeared that a constable saw Lieut. Fordham trying to start the engine of the car by the front handle, and in doing so he lost his hold and fell against the car. The constable came to the conclusion that he was drunk, and therefore took him into custody.

Lieut. Fordham was examined half an hour later by the deputy divisional police surgeon, who seemed to have some doubt about his condition. He wrote in his certificate: "The motor-driver has been drinking and is excited. In my opinion he is not drunk now."

Magistrate's Question.

The magistrate (Sir Charles Biron): And there had been no time for him to become sober in the meanwhile if he was drunk when arrested?

Mr. Knight said that he agreed, and that was why he did not propose to proceed with the case.

Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C., for the defence, said his client had always borne the highest character in the Navy. He denied being drunk.

The magistrate said Lieut. Fordham seemed to have been the victim of unfortunate circumstances, which had led at the time to a mistake, which had now been put right. There was no suggestion of any kind against his character, and he ordered his immediate discharge.

BOMBS AT TREGUNTER MANSIONS.

WHAT ACTUALLY WAS FOUND.

Yesterday morning some excitement was caused by the discovery of a number of bombs, arms and ammunition at No. 3 Tregunter Mansions, May Road. The police, however, attach little importance to the finding, and suggest that they are war relics probably left by a former tenant.

The premises are at present occupied by Mr. Van Oyen, of the Netherlands Trading Society, and Mr. Steinster, formerly Manager, of the same firm, lived at the flat. A Mr. Smyth occupied the flat up till 1924.

The list of "arms" found by the police were—

- 4 Mills Hand Grenades loaded with ammunal, but without detonators.
- 1 British rifle grenade—empty.
- 1 Foreign rifle grenade—empty.
- 3 Dummy Mills Hand Grenades.
- 1 British anti-aircraft bomb 1917, loaded and primed with detonator.
- 2 Mills Bomb adaptors with detonators.
- 5 rods for rifle grenades, and four metal cylinders.

prison in the second division for nine months."

Mrs. Arkell-Smith was quite unmoved by the sentence. At one period only did she show emotion. This was during the statement of the Judge that she was an unscrupulous adventress and had profaned the House of God. She then cast her eyes to the ground. At this period she was in tears.

"WIFE" TO TWO MEN.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED POSE AS BROTHER.

TRIANGLE IN A HOUSE.

Remarkable "allegations" were made against a husband at Reading Police Court, when George Tyre Ottaway, aged forty, of Chapel Street, Reading, was accused of forging an insurance deed of assignment for £50 with intent to defraud Mr. Lionel John Simpson. Mrs. Violet Beatrice Ottaway or Simpson was accused of aiding and abetting Ottaway. She was also accused of bigamy with Mr. Simpson at Portsmouth in October 1927.

Mr. A. Crompton, prosecuting, said that Mr. Simpson, who had gone through a marriage ceremony with Mrs. Ottaway, had taken out an endowment policy of £100, and when the premium became due Mrs. Ottaway said that she could not find the policy. She stated later that she had found it and paid the premium.

"What actually happened," said Mr. Crompton, "was that the man Ottaway obtained a loan of £10 from moneylenders and assigned the policy to the firm, signing a promissory note in the name of L. J. Simpson. The woman was present at the time and signed some of the documents."

Mr. Simpson, giving evidence, said that Ottaway had been living with him and the woman since 1927. Mrs. Ottaway having introduced him as her brother.

Mrs. Ottaway said: "What I did was through Ottaway. He led me into it. He made me marry Mr. Simpson."

The Ottoways were committed for trial, bail being allowed.

The charge of bigamy against Mrs. Ottaway was adjourned.

N.Y.K. PRESIDENT.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Hong Kong office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received a telegram from the Head Office in Tokyo, to the effect that at the general meeting held on May 24 Mr. I. Shirani resigned his post as President of the Company, and Mr. K. Kagami was elected in his place. Mr. Shirani, however, is remaining as one of the Directors.

In Mr. Kagami's younger days, he spent many years in London in the marine insurance business, and on his return to Japan, fostered the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co. to its present high reputation, he being now the Chairman of its Board of Directors. As a prominent member of the Mitsubishi group, he established the Mitsubishi Trust Co. a few years ago, and is now its President.

As he is a gentleman of such prominence in Japanese business circles, with a thorough grasp of the shipping trade, his election as President of the N.Y.K. will be a welcome addition to the shipping authorities of the world.

THE KENT'S UNWILLING PASSENGER

SAMPAN MAN RESCUED "CHOP-CHOP."

There was an unwilling guest aboard H.M.S. Kent as she steamed towards Hankow a few days ago. He is a sampan man who was taken on board the cruiser after his craft had been sunk beneath him in the Whangpoo River.

The Kent weighed anchor about 11 o'clock for her up-river cruise. As she neared the Garden Bridge, a sampan cut across her bow. The huge vessel struck her smaller adversary squarely "amidships" and sheared it in two pieces. The sampan went under without a flutter and the sculler was cast into the water.

The Kent's engines were reversed and she hove to for the rescue in record time. A lifeboat and crew were lowered to the river. The sampan man was fished out like a half-drowned rat. The davits creaked and the lifeboat was raised again to the deck. The engines again went ahead and the Kent proceeded on her interrupted journey. The sampan man leaned over the rail wistfully and watched Shanghai's skyline fade into the distance.

He was an unwilling prisoner aboard a foreign cruiser.

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PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday by the R.M.S. Empress of France:—Mrs. E. B. and Miss M. Donly, Mr. R. G. Evans, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. de Piro, Mr. O. A. Laird, Mr. H. B. Gledhill, Mr. B. Naver, Miss I. C. Anderson, Mr. C. F. Alabaster, Mr. I. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. Bignotto, Mr. M. G. Brisker, Mr. H. D. Browne, Mr. S. H. and Mrs. Cullen, Mr. Y. L. Cheung, Mr. Y. K. Chen, Mr. W. Liang, Mrs. S. Dunn, Mr. A. Dodd, Miss B. Dribensky, Mr. T. B. Fan, Mr. D. H. Fong, Mr. K. C. and Mrs. Huang, Mr. J. K. Mr. S. M. Kwan, Mrs. M. Klatchko, Mr. C. T. Keininkov, Mr. T. Y. Kwan, Mr. T. C. Lay, Mr. J. L. and Mrs. Looney, Mr. J. L. Li, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mr. S. Y. Liu, Mr. C. Liu, Mr. P. S. and Mrs. Liu, Mr. H. M. Lai, Mr. E. A. MacDonald, Mr. W. C. Ma, Mr. Y. Matsunura, Mr. J. S. Parsons, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. L. G. E. Ramage, Mrs. and Miss Ramage, Mrs. E. M. Reid, Mr. S. M. C. and Mrs. Shum, Mr. A. Vickers, Mr. C. S. Wing, Mr. C. C. Young, Mr. H. Liang, Master Liu, Mr. J. G. W. Brumman, Mr. J. A. Brum, Mr. O. T. Warren, Mr. F. B. Drumm, Mr. E. E. Forbes, Rev. A. Mrs. A. and Master D. Hammond, Col. F. J. C. and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. G. R. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. D. Alvarez, Miss S. G. Denny, Mr. F. D. Matthews, Col. O. H. Mrs. and Miss Nance, Miss E. Rasmussen, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Abadilla, Mrs. B. Carmona, Mrs. P. Ordozera, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Elenar, Mr. A. and Mrs. Villaseca, Miss Lustgarten, Rev. V. H. Gowan, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. J. O. Rubien, Mr. C. F. Sackleton, Mr. C. C. Speyer, Rev. J. Cachopero, Rev. Juan Castado, Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Thurston, Prof. M. Mangunegara, Prof. G. T. Suva, Prof. G. Jamias, Mr. J. Scholoholm, Mr. B. Reipneso, Mr. M. Castillo, Mr. M. Gutierrez, Mr. B. Morales, Mr. A. Reyes, Mr. A. Tongoo, Mr. H. Morales, Mr. C. Ojitsen, Mr. S. Lozano, Capt. T. S. and Mrs. Brand, Miss A. Annum, Mrs. M. R. Carlson, Mrs. L. M. Chester, Miss A. F. Cole, Mr. Z. L. Dih, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Fentzling, Mrs. F. E. Henley, Miss M. Jones, Mr. S. Mrs. and Master Kagansky, Miss F. Liang, Miss M. Laing, Miss M. Brummitt, Mrs. A. Mrs. B. Verches, Miss R. Verches, Master R. Verches, Master J. Verches, Master R. Verches, Master R. Verches and infant.

Rash Broke Out On Daughter's Face Cuticura Healed

"A rash broke out on my daughter's face and soon spread all over it. It was of a wet nature and the eruptions scaled over. When she got warm in bed at night she would start to rub her face. She did not get a good night's sleep for a year on account of the irritation."

"I tried all sorts of ointments but nothing seemed to do her any good. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I got a further supply after using it, and in two months my daughter's face was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Kelly, 7, Rile Ct., Elaydon-on-Tyne, Durham, Eng., Jan. 17, 1928.

Cuticura Soap daily, with Cuticura Ointment when required, prevents pimples or other eruptions. They are pleasing to use, as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering.

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 2nd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd June, Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th June, 8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 7th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 9th June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

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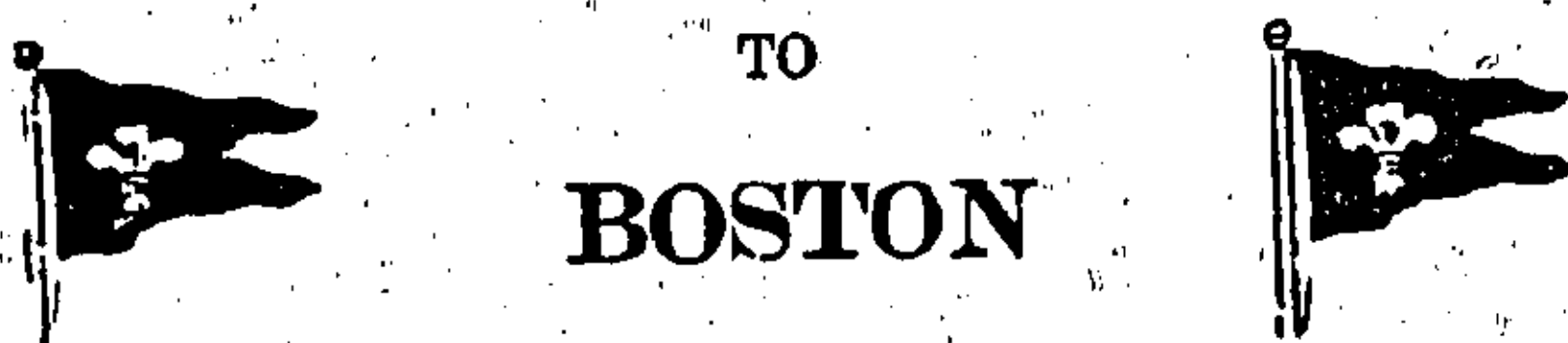
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[19]



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---	------------------------------------

SPHINX	4th June	G. METZINGER	4th June
ANGERS	18th June	ANDRE LEBON	18th June
G. METZINGER	2nd July	PORRHOS	2nd July
ANDRE LEBON	16th July	CHENONCEAUX	16th July
PORRHOS	30th July	ATHOS II	30th July
CHENONCEAUX	13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN	13th Aug.
ATHOS II	27th Aug.	SPHINX	27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	10th Sept.	ANGERS	10th Sept.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 26, 1929.													MAY 27, 1929.												
STATION	Hour Knots Direction Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND				How Knots Direction Time		BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND									
		Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force (Scale)	Direction (Compass)	Force (Beaufort)	Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force (Scale)			Direction (Compass)	Force (Beaufort)								
Wladivostok	12	29.93	760.5	68	...	NW	1	b	...	6	29.94	760.5	55	...	SE	4	c								
Nemuro	11	29.65	758.0	...	...	NNW	1	3	...	5	29.82	757.5	...	...	NNW	1	...								
Hokodate	"	29.74	755.5	...	...	WSW	1	...	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	S	1	...								
Tokio	"	29.76	756.0	...	...	NW	1	1	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	0	...								
Kochi	"	29.78	756.5	...	...	N	1	...	...	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	0	...								
Nagasaki	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	E	2	0	...	"	29.82	757.5	...	...	NE	1	...								
Kagoshima	"	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	0	...	...	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	NE	1	...								
Oshima	"	29.74	755.5	...	...	...	3	0	...	"	29.67	753.5	...	...	NNW	1	...								
Naha	"	29.67	753.0	...	...	S	3	...	...	"	29.67	753.5	...	...	N	1	...								
Ishigakijima	"	29.67	753.5	...	...	SW	1	1	...	"	29.65	753.0	...	...	SSW	1	...								
Bonin Island	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SSW	1	1	...	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	S	1	...								
Chefoo	15	29.91	759.7	70	75	E	1	b	...	6	29.91	759.7	60	76	SW	1	b								
Shanghai	14	29.88	759.0	73	52	ESE	4	...	...	7	29.93	760.0	57	98	ENE	1	b								
Gutai	"	29.90	759.4	66	84	NE	2	...	...	7	29.95	760.7	62	83	ENE	2	...								
Sharp Peak	"	29.55	750.5	72	90	ENE	4	...	...	6	29.62	752.8	71	91	NE	1	b								
Amoy	"	29.61	752.1	82	87	SE	4	...	...	6	29.72	754.9	72	76	SE	1	b								
Swatow	"	29.61	752.1	82	87	SE	4	...	...	6	29.62	752.7	77	96	SE	2	...								
Taichoku	11	29.63	755.7	84	77	W	2	...	...	5	29.74	755.4	70	94	E	4	...								
Taichu	"	29.67	753.6	86	...	SSE	2	...	...	...	29.68	753.9	70	...	...	0	...								
Tainan	"	29.67	753.6	90	...	WSW	2	...	...	...	29.63	752.7	73	...	N	2	...								
Koshu	"	29.66	753.3	90	...	W	2	...	...	...	29.62	752.4	79	...	...	0	...								
Pescadores	"	29.66	753.8	86	...	SSW	2	...	...	...	29.67	753.6	75	...	NNE	6	...								
Hong Kong	14	29.60	751.8	83	74	W	2	...	...	6	29.69	754.2	75	93	ENE	4	od								
Gap Rock	"	29.63	752.0	...	...	NNW	4	...	...	...	29.67	753.6	...	...	ENE	5	...								
Macao	"	29.61	752.1	81	86	NNW	2	...	...	...	29.67	753.6	75	91	NE	4	...								
Hoihow	"	29.60	751.8	90	64	NW	1	b	...	...	29.65	753.0	77	98	E	4	...								
Pratas Island	"	29.63	752.6	89	74	W	2	...	...	...	29.65	753.0	77	98	E	4	...								
Phulien	16	29.50	749.4	93	65	SE	2	...	...	7	29.63	753.0	77	98	E	4	...								
Touraine	"	29.60	751.8	97	...	NE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Cape St. James	"	29.72	754.8	81	...	SW	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Rasoo	14	29.62	752.4	79	...	W	4	r	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Aparri	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Tuguegarao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.63	752.7	79	89	SSW	2	r								
Vigan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.71	754.5	75	96	S	1	b								
Manila	"	29.66	753.3	81	76	SSW	4	r	...	...	29.73	755.1	77	94	...	0	b								
Legaspi	"	29.66	753.3	86	78	SW	2	...	...	...	29.76	756.0	81	80	SSW	4	b								
Calbayog	"	29.69	754.2	81	69	SW	2	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	77	88	S	1	b								
Tacloban	"	29.69	754.2	86	75	SE	4	b	...	...	29.78	756.3	79	89	SW	4	...								
Boilo	"	29.71	754.5	84	74	SW	6	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	79	89	SW	4	...								
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	75	92	...	0	b								
Surigao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	NE	4	r								
Saipan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.80	756.9	...	...	NNE	1	b								
Guam	12.23	29.80	756.9	...	...	NE	4	...	4.22	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	NE	4	r								
Yap	11.00	29.78	756.3	...	...	NE	4	...	5	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	NNE	1	b								
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Ponape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Labuan	14	29.78	756.4	75	81	SW	4	b	6	29.84	757.9	78	86	E	2	b									

May 26d. 18h. 34m.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 124° E, direction unknown position uncertain.

May 27d. 11h. 40m.—Pressure is highest over Japan and south Manchuria. The typhoon has recurved north eastwards, and is probably situated about 200 miles south-east of Ishigakijima.

Shanghai warning 26d. 21h. 40m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 20° N. Long. 122° E. Recd. 26d. 22h. 08m.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.2 inch. Total since January 1, 10.18 inches, against an average of 21.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 28th.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock	E. or variable wind, moderate; cloudy.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	E. or variable wind, moderate; cloudy.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. or variable wind, moderate; cloudy.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 27.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.58	29.75	29.71
Temperature	84	76	78
Humidity ...	71	54	75
Wind—			
Direction	W	E	E
Force	2	4	3
Weather	O	OD	O
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.02

Highest open-air Temperature, 28.67

Lowest open-air Temperature, 27.75

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

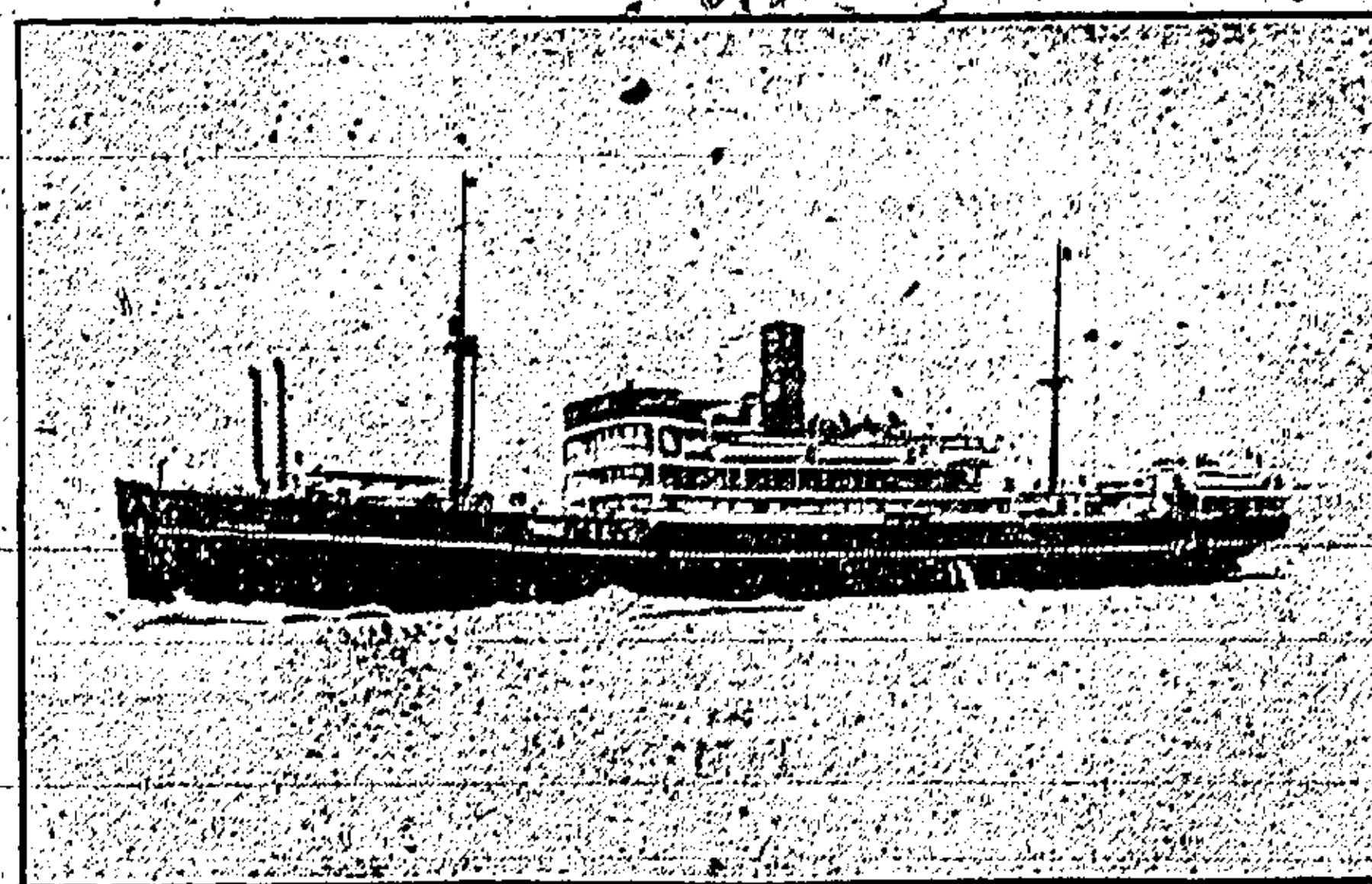
From May 28 to June 3, 1929.

Day of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	28	No. infer. high	10 58	6 9	7 46
Wed.	29	No. infer. high	11 39	6 8	8 45
Thurs.	30	No. infer. high	0 31	6 2	9 42
Fri.	31	No. infer. high	1 37	5 8	10 34
Sat.	1	6 3	11 30	4 2	11 19
Sun.	2	8 3	14 6	3 8	11 57
Mon.	3	6 31	5 1	...	...

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "WAISANG" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG"	Wed., 29th May, at 10 a.m. Sun., 3rd June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 5th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 9th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "HOSANG"	Tues., 18th June, at 9 a.m. Sat., 29th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Tues., 28th May, at 3 p.m. Fri., 31st May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"RINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Tues., 4th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Fri., 31st May, at 11 a.m.
CANTON	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 29th May, at 11 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENSHANE"	14th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	7th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	4th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT"	2nd June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	22nd June

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Freight	S.S. "Anspitz"	...	...	departure	8th June
Express	Freight S.S. "Main"	...	...	departure	19th June
Pass.	S.S. "TIER"	...	...	departure	29th June
Express	Freight S.S. "Lahn"	...	...	departure	17th July
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	...	...	departure	27th July
Express	Freight S.S. "Isar"	...	...	departure	14th Aug.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBUECKEN"	...	...	departure	24th Aug.
Freight	S.S. "Angsburg"	...	...	departure	29th Aug.



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TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th May

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th June

SRATTLIE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 17th June

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 1st July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU (Calla Lishon) ... Saturday, 1st June

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 29th May

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 7th June

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

ASUKA MARU ... Friday, 31st May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 10th June

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

AKITA MARU ... Friday, 31st May

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GENOA MARU (Mojik direct) ... Tuesday, 26th May

HONGKONG MARU (Mojik direct) ... Thursday, 6th June

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 10th June

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th June

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 3,400 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
9,300 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Sunning, Canton	—	590
Huichow, Tientsin	700	100
Kutsang, Osaka	333	245
	—	1,059
French		
Francis Granier, Haiphong	5	1,500
	—	5
Dutch		
Oostkirk, Hamburg	400	6,500
	—	400
Norwegian		
Halvor, —	1,804	—
Japanese		
Sorachi Maru, Keelung	1,735	—
	—	1,735
Chinese		
Tak Hing, Autau	2	—
Sun Kong, K. C. Wan	160	—
Tchekam, K. C. Wan	30	—
	—	302
Portuguese		
Ka Heng, K. C. Wan	200	—
	—	200
Total	5,405	9,325

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	6
German	1	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	2
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	1	2
Chinese	3	2
Portuguese	1	0
Total	13	13

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Sunning (Br.) Canton	102
Huichow (Br.) Japan, Amoy	50
Kutsang (Br.) Japan, Amoy	253
Halvor (Norwegian) Saigon	12
Tak Hing (Chinese) Autau	48
Total	472

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

For hawking during prohibited hours at Shaikwan Bay, five licensed hawkers were each fined \$5, with the alternative of five days, at the Marine Court yesterday by Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N. A fine of \$10 was imposed on the master of a trading junk for causing an obstruction in the Southern Fairway.

PASSENGERS.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the s.s. President Jefferson from Manila for Hong Kong:—Mr. C. A. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bain, Miss A. Barretto, Mr. R. A. Bello, Mr. Herbert Bruggisser, Mr. Chan Wa. Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Cogshall, Mr. Chong Bing Quey, Mr. F. Conje, Mrs. F. Conje, Miss Eugenia de Guzman, Mr. R. DelCasal, Mr. M. Del Pau, Mr. H. Del Rosario, Mr. P. Del Rosario, Mr. Ramon Enojas, Mr. Alfredo Enojas, Miss Bartola Estolita, Mr. S. Kawai, Mr. H. Ichikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Lewis, Mr. Jose Nery, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mohler, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Moore, Master J. O. Moore, Mr. Jose Moreno, Mr. P. M. Principe, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Siew, Miss Maria L. Tinawan, Mr. J. W. Truitt, Miss Paulina S. Villa, Miss Ines S. Villa, Mr. R. E. Warne, Mr. T. M. West, Mr. Wong Te On.

The following passengers arrived on May 28 per s.s. Hakone Maru from London via Singapore:—Mr. P. H. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Berk, Mr. C. E. Baker, Mr. Kenneth Cantile, Mr. Edward Cloeman, Miss C. Dennis, Mr. W. E. Eidler, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hyde, Mr. Stanley Martindale, Mr. Ernest MacReady, Mr. C. Namade, Mr. H. M. Y. Malik, Mr. G. U. Mollinkamp, Mr. A. L. St. John, Mrs. G. C. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. O. Weber. The first class passengers passing through Hong Kong:—Mr. W. R. G. Aikman, Mr. Aikman, Mr. C. Abe, Mr. R. S. W. Behrend, Mrs. R. S. W. Behrend, Master J. B. Behrend, Miss E. Behrend, Master V. Behrend, Miss N. Behrend, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Escott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Furukaki, Master T. Furukaki, Miss T. Furukaki, Mr. K. Fujino, Mr. Foltan, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. K. Hasegawa, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hirota, Miss T. Hirota, Miss R. Hirota, Miss M. Hirota, Mr. E. Kuhl, Mr. Chacki Hassan, Mr. S. Hatanaka, Mr. I. Honda, Mr. and Mrs. S. Imashiro, Mr. G. Ichishima, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kubo, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kawashima, Miss M. Kawashima, Miss T. Kawashima, Mr. K. Kinoshita, Mr. K. Komiji, Mr. and Mrs. K. Nishikawa, Master K. Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ono, Miss T. Ono, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. M. Shiraiishi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakamoto, Miss Y. Sakamoto, Miss S. Sakamoto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Soma, Master T. Soma, Miss S. Shimizu, Mr. H. Tomoi, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. K. Takemura, Mr. R. Tilley, Miss L. R. Tilley, Miss M. Tilley, Mrs. I. Uyeki, Master S. Uyeki, Miss Y. Uyeki, Mr. S. Yajima, Mr. K. Yaguchi, Mr. S. Yasumoto, Mr. J. Yoshida, Mr. Shen Zee.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.
Halvor, Norwegian str., 781 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Saigon, buoy No. C19.—Thoresen & Co.
Hang Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. E. V. Bishop, from Canton, buoy No. B32.—J. M. & Co.
Ka Heng, Portuguese str., 369 tons, Capt. I. Cordova, from Kwong Chong Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Hong On S.S. & Co.
Sagara Maru, Japanese str., 1,093 tons, Capt. S. Matsushita, from Keelung, Yumati Wharf.—M.B.K.

Sarachi Maru, Japanese str., 1,232 tons, Capt. J. Hirakawa, from Keelung, buoy C33.—Y. Sato & Co.
Sunkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwong Chong Wan, buoy C44.—Man Men Yick & Co.
Tchekam, Chinese str., 745 tons, Capt. Chan Fook, from K. C. Wan, buoy C41.—Po Cheong & Co.

Oostkirk, Dutch str., 5,002 tons, Capt. J. H. Gunther, from Manila, buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.
May 27.
Awa Maru, Japanese str., 6,023 tons, Capt. Y. Kotori, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Canton, French str., 878 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, buoy C46.—M. M. & Co.
Chip Sing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. S. O. Mifford, from Swatow, buoy No. C33.—J. M. & Co.

Francis Garnier, French str., 815 tons, Capt. Pothin, from Haiphong, buoy No. C43.—K. Larsen & Co.
Genoa Maru, Japanese str., 6,784 tons, Capt. R. Kanugawa, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Kathe, German str., 806 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Canton, buoy No. C43.—Kwong Mow Tai.

Pres. Jefferson, American str., 8,443 tons, Capt. A. O. Sustie, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.C.
Genoa Maru, Japanese str., 6,784 tons, Capt. R. Kanugawa, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Kathe, German str., 806 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Canton, buoy No. C43.—Kwong Mow Tai.

Pronto, Norwegian str., 1,232 tons, Capt. A. Andersen, from Haiphong, buoy No. C14.—Kwong Nguen Sing.
Sunning, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Canton, buoy No. B32.—J. M. & Co.
Tasclusa, British str., 4,032 tons, Capt. P. W. Trot, from Los Angeles, Leichikok Wharf.—Standard Oil & Co.

Wai Shing, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettigrew, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.
Chip Sing, for Canton.
Francis Garnier, for Swatow.
Genoa Maru, for Moji.
Hakone Maru, for Shanghai.
Huichow, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kathe, for Hongay.
Pres. Jefferson, for Shanghai.
Sagara Maru, for Canton.
Tippana, for Bauka.
Wai Shing, for Canton.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.

CLEARANCES.

May 27.
Awa Maru, for Shanghai.
Chip Sing, for Canton.
Francis Garnier, for Swatow.
Genoa Maru, for Moji.
Hakone Maru, for Shanghai.
Huichow, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kathe, for Hongay.
Pres. Jefferson, for Shanghai.
Sagara Maru, for Canton.
Tippana, for Bauka.
Wai Shing, for Canton.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALLOCATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE
"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th June
"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
"CITY OF MOBILE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June
"CITY OF MANDALAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th July
"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th August

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & C O.

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"COMLIEBANK" ... 7th June

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Tlo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone: Central 4781.
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Manila, London, Awerp, B'm, H'bg, Marseilles, London and Hull
"DELTA"	5,087	8th June	Manila, London, Awerp, B'm, H'bg, Marseilles, London and Hull
"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Manila, London, Awerp, B'm, H'bg, Marseilles, London and Hull
"RAJPUTANA"	15,508	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"PERIM"	7,649	29th June	Manila, London, Awerp, B'm, H'bg, Marseilles, London and Hull
"KASHGAR"	8,008	6th July	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	9th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE"	5,273	16th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd July	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	30th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MALWA"	10,980	10th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	8,885	17th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull
"MOREA"	10,953	24th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	7th Sept.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE"	5,273	14th Sept.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,128	21st Sept.	Marseilles and London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	28th Sept.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Oct.	Marseilles and London
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	12th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	8,008	19th Oct.	Marseilles and London
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	26th Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	2nd Nov.	do.

* Cargo only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS		
Steamship	Departure	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	12th June
"SANTHA"	7,754	4th July
"TILAWA"	10,000	13th July
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th July
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th July
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	8th Aug.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)		
Steamship	Departure	Destination
"TANDA"	8,956	31st May, 4 p.m.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July
"ABAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.
"TANDA"	8,956	30th Aug.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.

+ Calls Lillo and carries Orchestra.
Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Lillo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports as route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	Departure	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	8,008	7th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SANTHA"	7,754	8th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILSONGTON COURT"	—	10th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	10th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ALIPORE"	5,273	16th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILAWA"	10,000	30th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKADA"	8,949	1st July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	8th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALAMBA"	8,018	15th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKLIWA"	7,938	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	8,885	26th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MIRZAPORE"	8,715	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	24th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ALIPORE"	5,273	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,946	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ABAFURA"	6,000	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	8,008	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	8,956	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	15,508	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
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